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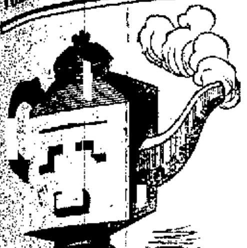

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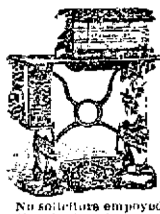

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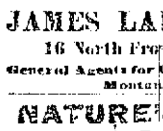

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MOST PERFECT MADE Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

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4 DECADES HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG TROUBLES WERE FIRST CURED BY THE USE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET IT TIRES NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.

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FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

COAST ELECTIONS.

Voorhees Elected Delegate from Washington Territory.

HIS MAJORITY MAY REACH 2000

The Result in California Very Doubtful, with Chances Favoring Swift, Republican, for Governor—Latest Returns.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 3.—Townsend precinct—Bradshaw 293, Voorhees 306; Voorhees's majority, 13. Canfield, rep., for councilman, 258; Hoeder, dem., for councilman, 313; Phillips, rep., for representative, 1022; Payne, dem., for representative, 405. Estimated majority in this county for Bradshaw for delegate, 60; or a democratic gain in the town of 17. For generals, republicans were elected; the democrats had none on their ticket.

Discovery precinct—Bradshaw 81, Voorhees 39; a republican majority of 42. No returns from councilman and representatives.

Hadlock and Irondale precincts—Bradshaw 30, Voorhees 48; Voorhees's majority, 18.

Ludlow precinct—Bradshaw's majority, 25.

Upper Chimacum precinct—Bradshaw 40, Voorhees 27; Bradshaw's majority, 13; Canfield, rep., for councilman, 24; Hoeder, dem., for councilman, 34; Phillips, rep., for representative, 29; Payne, dem., for representative, 37.

Lower Chimacum—Bradshaw's majority, 8.

Island—Bradshaw's majority four.

Other precincts have not been heard from. Full official returns cannot be obtained until to-morrow.

Election day was exciting here. Trouble and delay were caused during the day by attempts to ring in votes from outsiders, and a large number of challenges were made. Six hundred and twenty votes were cast in this town, an increase of twenty-five over last election. One hundred and ninety-three women voted. The republicans lose the town by thirteen votes for the head of the ticket, and lost the whole county ticket but prosecuting attorney and a couple of minor offices. This is a complete change from last election, when the county went republican with one exception.

RETURNS FROM SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—Clallam is a stand-off.

Jefferson gives Bradshaw forty majority.

Kitsap gives Voorhees forty majority.

King gives Voorhees 1200.

All these are estimated from best figures obtainable.

Returns come in slowly, and the count in this city is not yet completed; but enough is known to justify the statement that Voorhees's majority in King county will reach 1500. Chairman Baxter of the republican central committee concedes the election of Voorhees by 2000 majority. The democrats claim a larger majority.

Returns from Kitsap and other neighboring counties are uniformly unfavorable to the republicans, and it is probable that every county on the lower Sound, except Jefferson and Whatcom, have gone for Voorhees. In King county the entire republican county ticket is defeated. McGraw for sheriff ran several hundred ahead of his ticket, but is beaten by a good majority. County precincts, with few exceptions, report heavy democratic majorities on the entire ticket. Lewis, democrat, is elected joint councilman over Metzlinn. King county will accordingly send to the legislature two democratic councilmen and three democratic representatives.

AT CHEHALIS.

CHEHALIS, Nov. 3.—Chehalis precinct: Bradshaw 142, Voorhees 128, Newell 2. Thompson, rep., for councilman, 150, Ladue, dem., for councilman, 123; Forrest, rep., for representative, 158, Molter, dem., for representative, 112. Estimated majority in this county for Charles S. Voorhees for delegate, 50, a slight democratic gain. For generals the republicans are solid.

Yesterday the election passed off quietly, but there was a bitter and determined fight for and against the candidates running for delegate to congress. The independent republicans showed as much enthusiasm and did as much earnest work for Voorhees as the democrats. Voorhees carries this (Lewis) county by at least 100 majority. The entire republican ticket is elected, with the exception of the auditor and possibly the representative.

Little Falls precinct: Bradshaw 35, Voorhees 55; joint councilman, Thompson 41, LaDu 52; representative, Wm. T. Forrest 42, D. Molter 50; prosecuting attorney, Robinson 42, McFriden 50; sheriff, Claughton 38, Griffith 54; auditor, Maynard 33, Berry 59; treasurer, Urquhart 43, Newland 50; probate judge, Ashmore 43, Twiss 50; school superintendent, Carpenter 42, Miss Vaina 51; assessor, Sherrill 49; surveyor, Meloy 43, Winston 50; coroner, Smith 42, Roundtree 51; justice of the peace, J. S. Ferrier 41, N. Ferrier 46.

AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Nov. 3.—City returns: Bradshaw 750, Voorhees 530, Newell 380. Democratic authority gives Bradshaw 250 plurality in Pierce county.

Port Townsend, Bradshaw's home, gives Voorhees 490, Bradshaw 255.

The King county republican ticket is almost entirely beaten. Voorhees carries the territory.

A torchlight procession, band, etc., are celebrating the Chinese exodus of Nov. 3, 1885.

Incomplete returns from the county indicate a plurality for Bradshaw of 200. Of the legislative ticket, J. M. Steele, republican, for councilman, is elected by a handsome majority, and W. J. Thompson, republican, is elected representative. The democrats elect Stephen Judson representative. The county ticket is very close. Several country precincts and the Third ward of Tacoma are to hear from. The election of the republican candidates is probable. Two hundred votes are yet to be counted in the Third ward. Reports from northern counties are favorable to Voorhees, and he is probably elected. Republicans are conceding his election.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, Nov. 3.—The election passed off very quietly, the best of feeling prevailing between all factions. The republicans elect the county ticket, all but one, F. G. Frasy, who was defeated by J. H. Gough for probate judge. About 350 women cast their votes. J. A. Kellogg, for auditor, ran 300 ahead of his ticket. R. G. Newland, a bolter from the republican ranks, was fearfully slaughtered. Following is the official vote for Columbia county, as taken from the auditor's book: Congress: Bradshaw 940, Voorhees 974, Newell none. George Eckler, rep., for representative, 725; J. F. Hall, dem., for representative, 577. Majority in this county for C. S. Voorhees for delegate 34, a republican gain of 22. For generals, the republicans received 993.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

KALAMA, Nov. 3.—Following are the majorities in three precincts of Cowlitz county heard from up to noon. Bradshaw, rep., 12; Smith, rep., for auditor, 12; Lyons, rep., for sheriff, 26; Martin, rep., for treasurer, 127; McCarthy, dem., for probate judge, 73; Lewis, rep., for assessor, 153; Mrs. Abernethy, rep., for school superintendent, 49; Jenkins, rep., for surveyor, 15; Forsyth, rep., for coroner, 13. The republican candidates for commissioners are ahead. County seat, Kelso 27.

Following is the vote of Monticello precinct: Bradshaw 137, Voorhees 109; John R. Thompson (rep.) 163, J. B. La Due (dem.) 90; J. W. Robinson (rep.) 182, McFadden (dem.) 74. For county seat, Kelso 209 majority.

AT OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 3.—All the precincts outside of Olympia give Bradshaw 210, Voorhees 286, Newell 13; Gowey (rep.) for councilman 412, Goodell (dem.) for councilman 305; Reed (rep.) for representative 421, Van Epps (dem.) for representative 291. Estimated majority in this county for Bradshaw for delegate, about 20, total vote of the county 1678, against 1594 in 1884. The republican county ticket is elected throughout, with the exception of Billings, ind., for sheriff, and Mrs. Hale, dem., for school superintendent. The Olympia precinct count will be completed by to-morrow morning. No other counties heard from.

AT WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 3.—Voorhees gets 25 majority in this county.

This county, full returns, gives Voorhees 40 majority; Columbia, same, 35; Franklin, same, 55; Garfield, estimated small majority for Voorhees. Asotin is reported to give 23 for Bradshaw. Whitman reports 250 for Voorhees. Lincoln is estimated 300 for Voorhees. It is estimated that Voorhees will go over the mountains from Eastern Washington with 500 majority. The republican ticket in this county is elected, except councilman, sheriff and probate judge; also in Columbia, except probate judge. Whitman has a clean sweep.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

COLFAX, Nov. 3.—Voorhees' majority in this county will be less than 100.

Whitman county elects the entire republican ticket. Five precincts are to hear from. Bradshaw will probably carry the county.

Full returns have been received, excepting four precincts that are very small. Voorhees has a majority of 133. The entire republican legislative and county ticket is elected by a small majority. Bradshaw's majority in Colfax is 35. The total vote of Colfax precinct is 1068, a gain of 360 over the last election.

CLARKE COUNTY.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—Voorhees carries Clarke county by 400 majority.

All the precincts have been heard from but four. Voorhees's present majority is 500. Probably there will be no change. The democrats elect most of the county ticket. Representative is democratic by nearly 200. Joint representative and joint councilman are the same in this county. The democrats gain 900 on delegate over the last election.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

POMEROY, Nov. 3.—Garfield county, six precincts, one to hear from, gives Voorhees 2 majority.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY VOTE.

Following is a table giving the official majorities by counties at the general election in 1884, and majorities actual or estimated at the election last Tuesday as far as learned:

COUNTIES.	1884. Voorhees	1884. Armstrong	1886. Voorhees	1886. Bradshaw
Adams	....	[illegible]	....	....
Asotin	....	40	....	23
Chehalis	....	256	....	....
Clallam	17	....	....	....
Clarke	....	436	500	....
Columbia	56	....	34	....
Cowlitz	....	22	....	....
Douglas	....	35	....	....
Franklin	4	....	56	....
Garfield	....	131	2	....
Island	86	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	14	....	60
King	2246	....	1500	....
Kitsap	200	....	40	....
Kittitas	261	....	....	....
Klickitat	244	....	....	....
Lewis	63	....	100	....
Lincoln	....	36	....	....
Mason	76	....	....	....
Pacific	....	114	....	....
Pierce	....	159	....	250
San Juan	....	37	....	....
Skagit	53	....	....	....
Skamania	83	....	....	....
Snohomish	156	....	....	....
Spokane	....	343	....	....
Stevens	....	169	....	....
Thurston	....	161	....	20
Wahkiakum	....	3	....	....
Walla Walla	6	....	29	....
Whatcom	....	40	....	....
Whitman	32	....	130	....
Yakima	158	....	....	....
	4072	3932		
Voorhees's majority	140			

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Additional returns are fast pouring in this morning from all counties of the state, but none of them are any way near being complete. The republicans confidently claim a victory for Swift for governor. Their estimates run from 2000 to as high as 8000. The democrats are equally confident that Bartlett has carried the state. They claim that the San Francisco count will sweep away Swift's small majorities in the counties. The republicans also lay claim to five of the six congressional districts. The Fifth they consider in doubt; and they are also claiming a small majority on joint ballot of the legislature. No figures have, however, yet come in on which to base anything like a correct estimate of the next legislature. The election of Pond, dem., for mayor of this city is generally conceded.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD COUNTED.

Partial returns from every district in the city but one, up to noon, show that a little over 14,000 ballots had been counted. This is a little less than one-third of the entire vote. Bartlett leads with 5544, Swift 4880, O'Donnell 2982, and Wigginton 868. If this ratio is maintained on the whole city vote it will give Bartlett a plurality in San Francisco of over 2000. In the Fourth congressional district Morrow leads by about 300, while in the Fifth district Sullivan is rapidly overcoming Fulton's small majority, and Sullivan's election is felt to be almost certain. For mayor, Pond holds the lead with 7800, to 6131 for Dolle. For sheriff, McMann, dem., has been gaining, and his election is now believed to be fairly certain.

IT WILL BE CLOSE.

The count of the vote in San Francisco is proceeding rapidly and every effort is being made to be able to announce the vote to-morrow evening, but many think this cannot be done. The count at noon to-day shows the relative position of the candidates to be not materially changed, except with this important difference, that Bartlett now leads Swift. It is as follows: Swift 4880, Bartlett 5544, O'Donnell 2982, Wigginton 868, Russell 54, Cox 39. It is generally stated that Bartlett's gains will have to increase more heavily than this to offset Swift's majorities in the counties. One thing is quite clear, that the vote will be exceedingly close and will not probably vary a thousand on either side. Morrow, rep., is leading in the Fourth and Sullivan, dem., is still ahead in the Fifth.

INDICATIONS IN FAVOR OF SWIFT.

The election count, both in the city and country, is progressing very slowly. At noon 32,963 votes in the interior had been counted, giving Swift, rep., for governor, 15,193; Bartlett, dem., 14,154; Russell, pro., 1089; Wigginton, American, 1804; O'Donnell, ind., 693. Swift's plurality on this count in the state, outside of San Francisco, is 979, which, if maintained, would give him a plurality in the state outside of San Francisco of 5000.

At noon 14,272 votes had been counted in San Francisco, giving Swift 4880, Bartlett 5544, Wigginton 868, O'Donnell 2982. Bartlett's plurality on this count is 644, which, if maintained in the same ratio throughout the total city vote, would give him a plurality of 2000, leaving Swift a gainer in the entire vote of the state of 3000.

Carter, rep., for congress, is probably elected in the First district; Campbell, rep., in the Second; McKenna, rep., in the Third; and Morrow, rep., in the Fourth district. In the Fifth district Felton, rep., is probably beaten by Frank Sullivan, dem. Lynch, dem., leads in the Sixth district, but the result is still considered doubtful.

For supreme judges Jackson Temple, dem., of Santa Rosa; McFarland, rep., of Sacramento; and Patterson, rep., of San Joaquin, are elected.

The legislature is still doubtful. Both republicans and democrats claim a majority on joint ballot. The count of San Francisco, as far as made, indicates that the democrats have elected seventeen state senators and assemblymen, and the republicans thirteen, a democratic gain of fourteen in the city.

LATEST RETURNS.

10 P. M.—259 cities and towns in the state, including San Francisco, counted up to 4 P. M., give Swift 30,692, Bartlett 30,548, Russell 1562, Wigginton 2962, O'Donnell 4306.

Three hundred and seventy-one towns outside of San Francisco give Swift 37,021, Bartlett 31,214, Russell 2152, Wigginton 2472, O'Donnell 1595.

He Deliberated and was Lost.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Nevada paper in a recent county election brought out a local physician for coroner. His canvass progressed finely until one night in a debate his opponent propounded the question, "Would you bury two Chinamen in one grave?" He hesitated in his answer and was lost. The barbaric crowd swept over to his rival, who announced that six Chinamen would go into one grave if he found it necessary.

The Deceptive Meteor.

Mobile (Ala.) Register, Oct. 24.

The brilliant meteor which was seen to explode in the air above Mobile last Sunday evening was seen also at Starkville, Miss., at the same time. Starkville is nearly 200 miles north of Mobile, yet the meteor seemed to be directly above that town, also. It appeared to explode and fell in the suburbs of Starkville.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder.
An Elegant Toilet Luxury, 25 cents.

THE ELECTIONS.

A Very Cold Day for Democratic Free Traders.

MORRISON OF ILLINOIS BEATEN.

Speaker Carlisle Closely Pressed and Probably Defeated, and Frank Hurd Hopelessly Snowed Under—Indiana Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Dispatches from the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district printed this morning in the *Globe-Democrat* indicate the election of Baker (republican) over Morrison (democrat); but the returns are very incomplete and many Morrison precincts have not been heard from at all. In the Thirteenth Illinois congressional district indications from very complete returns point to the election of Springer (democrat) over Connelly (republican) by a majority of about 600 votes.

Latest returns from the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district indicate that Morrison, dem., has been defeated by John Baker, rep. Returns are still incomplete but Morrison's stronghold went for Baker, and it is generally thought that he will be the next congressman from the Eighteenth district. Dispatches were received on 'Change this afternoon purporting to come from Morrison, stating that he conceded his defeat.

Baker's majority is now placed at 1000.

Dispatches from Belleville, Illinois, say Hon. W. R. Morrison, democratic candidate for election to congress from the Eighteenth, has been defeated by his republican opponent, Judge John Baker, by a majority of about 1000. Returns will not be complete before to-morrow, but enough has been received to make it appear certain that Morrison has really been defeated. Official returns from Madison and Washington counties give Baker a majority of 720 in the former and 219 in the latter, and estimated returns from St. Clair county give him 250, and from Bond county 300 majority. Morrison's only majority is in Monroe county, where, according to official returns, he has 742 majority. Baker's total majority, based upon the official count of three counties and estimated count of two, is 742, but the republicans claim that when full returns are received this will be swelled to 1000. Mr. Morrison himself, according to a dispatch from Waterloo, his home, concedes his defeat. Morrison has been a candidate for congress thirteen times and has been defeated but three times, twice by Judge Baker, his present victor, and once by John B. Hay. The result of the election is said to be a great surprise throughout the district, particularly to democrats, and a monster jubilee was held at Belleville by republicans to-night. Morrison carried his district two years ago by 2592 majority.

TELEGRAMS FROM MORRISON AND SPRINGER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Following is the full text of telegrams received from Congressmen Morrison and Springer, in response to an inquiry to-night from the associated press as to the result in their respective congressional districts:

WATERLOO, Ills., Nov. 3.

William Henry Smith, General Manager Associated Press, Chicago: You are correct, but I do not care to say anything of the methods employed to obtain a majority for Mr. Baker.

W. R. MORRISON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3, 1886.

Wm. Henry Smith, General Manager Associated Press, Chicago: Complete unofficial but reliable returns from all counties in the congressional district give me nearly 800 majority. I attribute my reduced majority to the efforts of tariff monopolists outside of the district. This effective opposition was so secret that I was unable to detect it, and where danger was least feared the loss was greatest. Those disappointed on account of public patronage contributed in some degree to reduce my former majority, but such influences were insignificant in comparison with opposition from the protectionists.

W. M. SPRINGER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Complete returns show that the next Illinois legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans 21, democrats 18, united labor 1. House—Republicans 78, democrats 66, united labor 7, prohibitionists 2.

KENTUCKY.

SPEAKER CARLISLE DEFEATED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The startling fact of the defeat of Speaker John G. Carlisle was foreshadowed in returns received last night. From returns received to-day Speaker Carlisle himself this afternoon concedes his defeat. His successful competitor is George H. Thoebe, a native of Kentucky, though of foreign parentage. He is an artist in wood carving, and has been engaged in furniture manufacturing in this city. He is described as an agitator, fit to be a leader among workingmen. There was so little general knowledge of the extent of his popularity that no one dreamed of his election. It was said by the Covington *Commonwealth* a few days before the election that Thoebe had a strong following among the working class, largely upon their objection to the free trade leaning of Carlisle, and it was intimated that something of a surprise was in store. Other papers indicate that Carlisle suffered seriously from democratic disaffection, growing out of his courage in relation to government appointments in his district.

HOPE FOR CARLISLE.

Despite Mr. Carlisle's waning hopes this afternoon, encouraging returns have begun to come in. Kenton and Campbell counties gave 1987 majority against him. The *Sun* has specials indicating the following majorities for Carlisle in the remainder of the districts: Pendleton county 401, Grant 400, Gallatin 350, Carroll 300, Trimble 300, Boone 300; total, 2051. This showing leaves Mr. Carlisle a majority of 64 in the district, and it can readily be seen that the official count, which occurs Friday, will have to decide it.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—The city and state have been in a fever of excitement all day, over close and doubtful election results, and the *Courier-Journal* and *Times* buildings have been surrounded all day by anxious crowds, who eagerly read hourly editions. The receipt of the announcement of John G. Carlisle's defeat was a great surprise, and for a long time was not credited. Expressions of regret and sorrow were heard from every side that the speaker's district had not returned him to congress. Some even went so far as to say they would rather lose every district in the state than John G. Carlisle. A *Courier-Journal* special at 6 o'clock, stating that later returns would elect Carlisle by 800 majority, was received with great cheers, and there is yet cherished a hope that Carlisle is elected.

In this (the Louisville) district there was disaffection in the party. Twenty-five per cent. of the registered democratic voters stayed away from the polls, and it is asserted that many of Willis's "friends" worked and voted for the republican nominee. Full returns are in to-night, and the supervisors' count gives the democratic candidate 40 majority. The *Courier-Journal's* figures make the majority 193.

Reports from all the congressional districts show a republican gain of at least two congressmen in the state. It is asserted here that protectionists sent money in the Sixth district to defeat Carlisle.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—According to the latest returns received here there are only two congressional districts in this state which may be classed as doubtful. These are the Seventh and Fifteenth. In the Seventh Campbell, democratic nominee, has an unofficial majority of 81. In the Fifteenth Monroe county has not been heard from. The majority of Grosvenor, republican candidate, outside of Monroe county is 3565. If Monroe should give Warner a majority exceeding this, he would be elected, but it is not likely that the democratic majority in this county will go above 3000. Boothman, rep., in the Sixth district, has an unofficial majority over Hill of 1342.

Following is a list of the successful candidates, giving Campbell the Seventh district and Grosvenor the Fifteenth: Republicans—First, Butterworth; Second, Brown; Third, Williams, Sixth, Boothman; Eighth, Kennedy; Ninth, Pugsley; Fourteenth, Wyckham, Fifteenth, Grosvenor; Seventeenth, J. D. Taylor; Eighteenth, McKinley; Nineteenth, Taylor; twentieth, Crouse. Democrats—fourth, Yoder; fifth, Seney; seventh, Campbell; thirteenth, Outwaite; sixteenth, Wilkins; twenty-first, Foran. Kennedy's unofficial majority is 1836, Pugsley's 1480 and Crouse's about 1000. The delegation in the present congress includes eleven democrats and ten republicans, while the above showing gives fifteen republicans and sixteen democrats.

The making of estimates on the state ticket here has practically ceased. Both headquarters of the state committee at Columbus have closed, and the chairmen are out of the city. They are receiving no news, and are making no estimates on the state ticket. A close estimate of the republican majority places it at between 15,000 and 17,000, although official returns may go below fifteen or above seventeen.

THE DEFEAT OF FRANK HURD.

TOLEDO, Nov 3.—The majority of Romeis in the Tenth district of Ohio will be about 1500. Frank Hurd accepts his defeat gracefully and left to-day for the mineral springs at Mt. Clemens, Mich., as he is suffering from rheumatism. From there he goes to New York. He admitted to a reporter that his crushing defeat closes his political career in Toledo, and intimated that he might in future try for a congressional nomination in a New York city district. Hurd has been eight successive times democratic candidate for congress in the Toledo district and has been three times elected. Beginning with defeat, he has been successful every alternate time until the present election.

His political methods have been calculated to punish those of his own party who opposed him, and this has bred a steadily growing opposition, which at this election grew so great that it gave Romeis, his opponent, a majority of 1500 in the district, which yesterday gave a majority as large for the democratic state ticket. There has been, too, a decline in the extreme free trade views among voters in this district, and this feeling was so marked that Hurd, in a campaign speech in this city last Saturday night, disclaimed ultra views and plighted himself squarely on the tariff plank of the democratic state platform, which declares for revenue sufficient for the needs of the government, economically administered. Protectionist democrats, however, appear to have put no faith in this, pointing to the fact that Hurd has been for years one of the leading lights of American free-traders, and is an honorary member of the Cobden club, and at the Chicago free-trade conference last November, read a paper, expressing the most radical views.

A third element of dissatisfaction with the Toledo people is that Hurd's residence here is purely technical. He is not a married man, and stays in Toledo only a few weeks each year, that at a time when a political campaign is going on a cry was raised against him for being a non resident, which had considerable effect.

Personally Mr Hurd is held in the highest respect here for his brilliant talents. Democrats who have been his most ardent supporters deeply regret his expressed determination.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, Nov 3—Returns from the state continue to come in slowly. As yet nothing has been received to change last night's estimates. Governor Rusk's plurality will be from 20,000 to 25,000. The complexion of the Wisconsin congressional delegation will remain unchanged, the retirement of the republican from the Fourth district being offset by the election of Guenther, republican, in the Second district over Delany, democrat. The state legislature is republican without doubt. It is estimated that the republicans will have a majority of from 20 to 25 on joint ballot. In Milwaukee county the labor ticket made a clean sweep, electing the entire county ticket and a member of congress.

It is thought that returns from rural town ships will continue to straggle for several days, yet the general result is no longer in doubt. The republicans have elected Gov Rusk by not less than 22,000 plurality over Woodward, democrat, and it is probable that it will reach 25,000, Chairman Taylor, of the republican state central committee, places it at 27,000. These figures are based on returns from about five sixths of the precincts in the state. This plurality would be an increase of nearly 9000 over Rusk's plurality two years ago. The gains are principally in strong democratic districts. There are republican gains in all but a few counties of the state on governor. The republican plurality over the democratic vote has been increased even in the Milwaukee district, where the labor vote has been strongest.

The legislature will have a republican majority on joint ballot of twenty nine over the democratic and labor representatives. The senate stands 25 republicans, 7 democrats and 1 people's party, the assembly, 57 republicans, [illegible] democrats and 5 people's. The people's party representatives will probably act with the democrats. The republicans lose three assembly seats and gain a like number.

The congressional delegation will probably stand seven republicans, one democrat and one people's party, though the first district is in doubt. Returns are so meagre that it is not possible to tell whether James Doolittle, dem., has defeated Caswell, rep. The republicans have gained the Second, Gen. Bragg's old district, where Delaney, dem., is defeated by Guenther by at least 3000. Guenther has heretofore represented the Sixth district in congress, and is still a resident of the latter. The majority of Hurd, dem, in the Fifth has been slightly reduced. In the Fourth (Milwaukee) district, which has been represented by republicans, Henry Smith, people's party candidate has 3000 plurality. If Caswell is re-elected in the First the republicans gain one and lose one, the democrats lose one and the people's party secures one congressman.

Latest estimates place the people's party vote in the state at 25 000, of which 13,000 is in this county. The rest is divided between Racine, Lacrosse, Eau Claire, Oshkosh, Chippewa Falls and Marinette. Outside of those cities its vote is confined to a few hundred. The prohibition vote is now estimated at 11,000. This is 2000 more than Hastings received for Governor in 1884 and 6000 less than Kanouse polled for the same office in 1882. Returns to-night assure the election of Caswell, rep, in the First district by 800 majority.

MINNESOTA.

ST PAUL, Nov 3—Returns from the election are coming in slowly. The scratching is greater than in any gubernatorial election ever held in the state. Party lines were broken down. The labor and farmer elements combined and voted for a mixed ticket. The result is that Ames (democrat) for governor runs away ahead of his ticket in many places, especially in the Fifth congressional district, where a great republican majority has heretofore been given.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov 3—McGill will probably have 1000 majority where the democrats two weeks ago claimed 5000 for Ames. This great change is attributed to the political riot of Monday night, many democrats cutting Ames' name from the ticket and voting for other democratic candidates.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED.

The entire republican state ticket has been elected in Minnesota by majorities of 10,000 to 13,000. On joint ballot the republicans will probably have a safe working majority in the state legislature though it is possible the farmers' alliance may hold the balance of power. The alliance vote has been one of the most serious influences affecting the republican vote. The vote for the prohibition state ticket, while larger than ever before polled for it in this state, is still too small to cut any figure except in isolated districts. The bulk of it has come from democrats not in sympathy with the low license platform of their party. It is yet too early to forecast the vote of the legislature on high license or United States senator. The reduced vote of the republican party on the state and congressional tickets, it is claimed was quite as much due to broils and dissensions of the party in state convention as to the vigorous fight made by the democrats, for the first time in the history of the state. The democrats are greatly elated over the election of three congressmen, and hardly yet willing to concede the defeat of Ames.

Midnight—Late returns to night have so out grown the republican majority on the state ticket that the *Pioneer Press* now claims McGill's election by about 5000 majority. Though asserting that the rest of the ticket will have 10,000 to 15,000, he concedes the election of three democratic congressmen. The editor of the *Globe*, democratic newspaper, while not prepared to concede the election of McGill, admits that indications now point to his being elected by about 3000 majority. Ames, at 8 P M, still claimed his own election. Following are the majorities claimed by the *Globe* on democratic congressmen: Wilson, in First, 3000; McDonald, in Third, 1500; Rice, in Fourth, 6000.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* to-night put out a bulletin claiming McGill's election by 8000 majority.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY, Nov 3—Later returns received by the democratic state committee give the democrats two majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The legislature is also claimed by the republicans. McAdoo has a plurality of 25 for congress in the seventh district.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—Returns from New Jersey show that Robert S Green, dem, for governor, has between 9000 and 10,000 majority. Nine republican and five democratic senators held over, making the new senate eleven republicans and ten democrats. Last year the senate was composed of fourteen republicans and seven democrats. Latest returns indicate that the republicans have carried twenty-seven assembly districts and the democrats thirty three. Last year the house of assembly was composed of thirty-one republicans and twenty five democrats. The new legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Sewell. The democratic state committee claim the legislature by a majority of three on joint ballot, thus securing the election of a democratic U S senator. The republicans contend that the legislature will have a republican majority of one on joint ballot. The democratic state committee claim that Green is elected governor by about 3000 plurality. The republicans elect five congressmen and the democrats two—Pidcock in the Fourth district and McAdoo in the Seventh.

NEWARK, Oct. 26—Full returns of yesterday's election give the state to Green, dem, for governor, by a plurality of 7421, and make the legislature a tie on joint ballot, with one labor democrat as the casting vote. This will probably elect ex-Governor Leon Abbott, dem, to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Sewell, rep. The democrats will lose one congressman.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3.—Ten o'clock returns from this state indicate the election of the republican state ticket. The legislative ticket is still in doubt, and owing to the diversity of interests involved it may not be definitely known until to-morrow what the result is. The congressional delegation will probably stand six republicans and seven democrats, a republican gain of three.

At democratic headquarters at noon it was stated that their private advices corroborated figures indicating that the republicans had elected the state ticket. They still claim the legislature by three majority on joint ballot. Senator Harrison says the legislature is undoubtedly republican. Congressman Steele, according to latest advices, has carried the Eleventh district. This makes seven congressmen for the republicans to six for the democrats, a gain of three for the former. This (Marion) county has elected the full democratic ticket, with the possible exception of two judges of the superior court.

Upon a basis of returns from 748 precincts, 45 per cent. of the votes of the state, the republican ticket has been elected by a plurality of 5275. Ex Senator McDonald, member of the democratic state central committee, says, however, that returns from the other 55 per cent. of the precincts will result in placing the state again in the democratic column. He bases his claim upon the experience of 1884, when bulletins for two days indicated the success of the republican ticket.

KANSAS

TOPEKA, Nov 3—The chairman of the republican state central committee says: Estimates based on official returns and other sources from nine counties, give Martin, for governor, 5000 plurality. Should the remainder of the state vote in the same ratio, Martin will have about 25,000 plurality.

Chairman Bonebrake of the republican state central committee, has full returns from 44 out of 96 counties of the state. Forty-one of these give republican majorities aggregating 20 085, and three give democratic majorities aggregating 2900. The majority for Gov Martin in these 44 counties is 17,145. Estimating the remainder of the state at the same ratio, Gov Martin's majority will be 3[illegible] 000.

Congressmen elected are as follows: In the First district, Morrill rep; Second, Funston rep; Third, Perkins rep; Fourth, Ryan rep; Fifth, Anderson ind; Sixth, Turner rep; Seventh, Peters rep.

The net majority for Martin in counties heard from is 20,000. There are ninety six organized counties. The vote for the prohibition state ticket is not likely to reach 10,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov 3—Returns from all but forty towns and wards in the state give Sawyer rep for governor 33,423; Cogswell dem, 33,174; Wentworth, pro, 1878; Carpenter, gr, 11. The towns to hear from will increase Cogswell's vote so that it will exceed Sawyer's.

The total vote of the state for governor will be less than 69,000, a falling off of nearly 14 000 as compared with 1884.

The result in the First congressional district is somewhat in doubt, with chances favoring McKinney, dem, although the republican state committee do not yet concede Haynes's defeat. Gallinger, rep, in the Second district is elected by a reduced plurality.

The council will stand republican four to one. The senate is republican four to ten, though there is some doubt of the choice in one or two districts, and the house is republican by a good working majority. The republican majority in the legislature insures the election of Sawyer as governor and of a republican United States senator.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA, Nov 3—Returns, incomplete, indicate a reduced republican majority on the state ticket. The majority for the state ticket may reach 20 000. The republican candidates in the Second and Third congressional districts were elected by majorities ranging from 3000 to 8000. There was a complete revolution in the First district, which gave Blaine over 7000 majority, and now elects John A McShane, dem, by over 5000 majority. The legislature will be two-thirds republican. Accounts so far received indicate the election of large numbers instructed for Van Wyck. A heavy vote was polled for Van Wyck as the preference for United States senator, but it is not known whether a majority of the voters expressed a preference. Douglas county, including Omaha, elects two republicans to the state senate, and four members of the house are republican, while four are democratic. The vote on state senator between Douglas and Saufy is close, and may require an official canvass. Republican members from this county are all Van Wyck men.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov 3—One thousand two hundred and sixty-one election districts outside of New York and Kings counties give Peckham, democrat, 143,810, Daniels, republican, 184 137. The same districts last year gave Hill, democrat, 176,[illegible], Davenport, republican, 204 327.

Returns so far received point to the election of Peckham by a majority of from 5000 to [illegible]000.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—The *Herald* says: The house of representatives chosen on Tuesday and which will assemble in December, 18[illegible] proves to have 166 democrats 153 republicans and 5 labor men. The democrats will have therefore a clear majority over all of eight.

WILL CONTEST THE SEAT.

ALBANY, Nov 3—Returns from the Nineteenth congressional district show 84 plurality for Kane, dem. Dr Swineburn, defeated republican candidate, says he will contest the seat on the ground of fraud in West Troy, where Kane lives.

IOWA

DES MOINES Nov 3—Returns received up to this time by the *State Register* show a republican majority on the state ticket of 11 000 and probably 12,000. They also show the election of republican congressmen in eight of the eleven districts. The democrats concede the state by 10 000 and claim four congressmen.

Additional returns indicate that the republican majority on the state ticket will reach 10,000 and probably go higher. The republicans have elected eight congressmen, a gain of one. These are Gear in the First, Henderson in the Third, Fuller in the Fourth, Kerr in the Fifth, Conger in the Seventh, Lyman in the Ninth, Holmes in the Tenth and Struble in the Eleventh. The democrats elect Hayes in the Second by probably 1500 majority, Weaver in the Sixth district by 1000 majority, and Anderson in the Eighth district by upwards of 1000 majority. The republican state ticket [illegible]. The entire republican county and judicial ticket is elected.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Nov 3—Three hundred and thirty five cities and towns give Ames, republican, 1[illegible]; Andrews, democrat, 111 [illegible]; Lathrop, prohibitionist, 8104, giving Ames a plurality of [illegible] with thirteen towns missing. These will swell Ames' vote. The legislature will stand: Senate, twenty-six republicans to [illegible] democrats. House republicans 151, democrats eighty four.

Returns from all but two towns in the state give the following vote for governor: Ames, rep, 121 761, Andrew, dem, 112 860; Lothrop, pro, 8148. For lieutenant governor: Brackett, rep, 119 211; Foster, dem, 114 310; Blackmer, pro, 8810. The election of Donovan, dem, in the Eighth district over Allen, rep, was erroneous, Allen having a fair plurality. Corrected returns from the Ninth give Burnett, dem, a plurality of only 25. Russell is elected in the Tenth.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Nov 3—With very few towns to hear from the senate stands 14 republicans to 10 democrats, a republican gain of 1. The lower house, with four towns not heard from and reckoned as voting the same as last year, stands 11[illegible] republicans, 93 democrats and 3 labor, a republican majority of 19 or 20 and on joint ballot of from 20 to 25. The vote for governor is, Lounsberry (rep) 5[illegible]; Cleveland (dem) 5[illegible]; Forbes (pro) 4273, Baker (labor) 2110. The legislature will elect a republican senator and state officers.

The legislature stands: Senate, republicans 14, democrats 10; house, republicans 1[illegible]7, democrats 110 and labor 3. This gives a joint republican majority of 31, insuring the election of a republican United States senator.

VIRGINIA

THE DEMOCRATS LOSE FIVE CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Nov 3—All returns received to-day serve only to emphasize the defeat suffered by the democrats in Virginia yesterday. There has been a great falling off in their vote throughout the state, and their losses in all districts have been almost phenomenal. Of the ten districts in the state the republicans carried six, the democrats three and the labor party one, being a net loss of five congressmen to the democrats. The Virginia delegation in the next congress will be as follows: First district, T H B Brown, rep., Second, George E Bowden, rep. Third, George D Wise, dem. Fourth, Wm E. Gaines, rep., Fifth, John R. Brown, rep. Sixth, Samuel I. Hopkins, labor, Seventh, Charles T O'Ferrel, dem. Eighth, W H F Lee, dem. Ninth, Henry C Bowen rep. Tenth, Jacob Yost, rep.

COLORADO

DENVER, Nov 3—From meager returns received up to noon, the indications are that Adams, dem, has been elected governor by a small majority, and possibly Reed, for congressman. On account of the great amount of scratching, returns have been received from only twenty-six precincts in Arapahoe county out of sixty nine. They give Reed, dem, a majority over Symes, rep, of 487.

CHICAGO Nov 3—Returns from Colorado are scattering, but indicate the election of the entire republican state ticket by a small majority. Reed, dem, for congressman is possibly elected to succeed Symes, rep. The republican state central committee claim the entire state ticket except state auditor and secretary.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT Mich, Nov 3—The *Free Press* this morning concedes the legislature to the republicans and says the result on the state ticket is still in doubt with the chances in favor of the fusion candidates.

The *Tribune* claims the state for the republicans by a majority of seven to ten thousand, and a republican majority on joint ballot in the legislature of fifty or sixty.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3—The new delegation to congress in Pennsylvania will consist of 1[illegible] republicans, including Brumm, and nine democrats. The present delegation is composed of 20 republicans, including Brumm, and eight democrats.

Revised returns give Beaver, rep, for governor, 40,000 plurality.

MISSOURI

ST LOUIS, Nov 3—Returns from yesterday's election still incomplete, but enough have been received to show that the entire democratic state ticket has been elected.

KANSAS CITY, Nov 3.—Warner, rep, for congressman in this (Sixth) district, will be returned by about 5000 majority over Phillips, dem.

TENNESSEE

CHARLESTON, Nov 3—Official returns from nine of the sixteen counties in the Third congressional district, and unofficial returns from the entire district, elect Neal, dem. Dispatches to the *Times* from the Fourth Tennessee district elect Butler, rep. Houk, rep, is re-elected in the Second district. The democrats gain one congressman in the state.

NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, Nov 3—Latest returns from the First congressional district indicate the election of Latham dem. The Second district is still in doubt. In the Fourth Nichols, ind rep is elected, and in the Fifth Bower, rep. The republicans and independents have made large gains in the legislature.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Nov 3—Biggs, dem, for governor has a majority in the state over Hedcock, pro. The republicans took but little part in the election. The democrats elect everything including the legislative ticket, which insures the re election of George Gray to the U S senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, Nov 3—The independent candidates are defeated in Chesterfield and Berkley. Elliott, dem, is apparently elected in the Seventh district, giving South Carolina a solid democratic delegation in the next congress.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, Nov 3—All returns indicate the election of Dougherty dem in the Second district. In the First Davidson, dem is elected. The new constitution is ratified by about 10,000 majority.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Nov 3—Full returns from the state do not change the result. As announced last night five democratic and one republican congressmen were elected.

NEVADA

CARSON, Nov 3—The republicans made a clean sweep of the state except Supreme Judge Stewart. The legislative ticket is elected by a small majority.

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON Nov 3—All parties concede the election of a solid democratic delegation to congress from Mississippi.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

TWO NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS BURNED TO DEATH.

LOOGOOTEE, Ind, Nov 3—At 3 this morning the Ackerman hotel, a two-story frame building, burned and three men perished in the flames. They were forgotten in the excitement till it was too late to save them. Two of them were John Gates and Michael Tracy, who were yesterday elected treasurer and auditor, respectively, of Martin county. Worn out by the exertions of the day, they retired at a late hour and were not wakened until too late to escape. Gates died a death of torture, as indicated by the position in which his body was found. The third victim was John Burch whose presence in the building was unknown. He leaves a family of four children. Gates had a family of eleven children mostly grown.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—A schooner which arrived to-day from Chagres, via Key West reports that on October 11, fifty miles south of Dry Tortugas, she picked up the captain, mate and four seamen of the bark Tresauroras from Barcelona, for Havana, on a piece of the cabin house, having been five days in that condition without food or water. The captain stated that the bark broke up and sunk October 10, during the hurricane. The balance of the crew, seven men, are supposed to have gone down with her.

NEGROES RIOTING IN TEXAS.

MARSHALL, Tex, Nov 3—Advices by telephone from Scottsville some ten miles east of here, on the Texas & Pacific road, state that negroes are rioting there, and assistance is asked [illegible] Scottsville immediately. The negroes [illegible] were colored candidates for the legislature and local offices and this it is thought, led to the rioting. The trouble is thought, will be very serious.

[illegible] A CONFERENCE [illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov 3—The Panama Railroad [illegible] have appointed a sub committee to confer with the Panama people on matters in dispute between them. Director [illegible] said [illegible] that they did not wish to see the opportunity for a conference with De Lesseps pass without taking advantage of it.

[illegible] IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—[illegible]

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE [illegible]

MONTPELIER, Vt, Nov 3—[illegible] to-day passed a bill granting suffrage to women, 1[illegible] to [illegible]

SPORTING NOTES

RACES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—First race, seven eighths mile—The Doe won, Leader second, Pericles third. Time 1 [illegible]

Second race, three quarters mile for three year olds—Relax won, Dunbine second, Fruit[illegible] third. Time 1 1[illegible]

Third race one and one sixteenth miles—[illegible] won, Hermitage second, Tonico third. Time 1 49.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Frank Ward won, Baggonett second, Irish Pat third. Time 1 5[illegible]

Fifth race, handicap, hurdle, one and one-fourth miles—Tennessee won, Burr Oak second, Bushbrook third. Time 2 11.

WILL MANAGE THE BURKE-DEMPSEY MATCH.

CHICAGO, Nov 3—Parson Chase Davies left Chicago last night for San Francisco, where he goes in answer to a dispatch received from Jack Burke, the pugilist. The parson will manage the ten round glove contest that takes place between Jack Burke and Jack Dempsey, on or about November 11, at the pavilion in San Francisco.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 3—Arrived, America, from New York.

GLASGOW, Nov 3—Arrived, Circassian, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—Arrived, Rhineland and Zealand, from Antwerp.

It gives us pleasure to refer to Dr W H Tutt of New York, whose advertisement appears in our columns. For over twenty five years Tutt's Pills have been before the public and each succeeding year they become better appreciated. They now stand at the top round of the ladder for the relief of that much abused and overtaxed organ the liver, after the removal of that cause of so many ills [illegible]. They are used in every civilized country in the world and carry with them volumes of testimonials of their safety and efficacy. They have a place in every household.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone's Followers Hold a Conference at Leeds,

AND RESOLVE TO FIGHT IT OUT

They Refuse to Abandon the Home Rule Plank, Even to Secure the Return of the Dissidents—A Speech by Mr Morley.

LONDON, Nov 3.—Morley's emphatic declaration at Leeds that there would be no surrender of the leading principles of Gladstone's Irish bill sufficed to suppress a threatened motion by a small minority in favor of conciliating the unionists, and the conference results in widening the breach between the liberals and unionists. The policy of the Gladstonian leaders was largely influenced by their knowledge of the closer alliance between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, rendering all overtures for conciliation of the latter futile.

MORLEY'S REMARKS.

Morley at Leeds said if a union of the sections of the liberals could not be obtained without a surrender of the principles of an enormous majority to a small minority, the only recourse was to fight out the battle. The majority, he said, did not wish to proscribe individuals or excommunicate sections, but it would be most contemptible if the men who launched a protest in favor of Ireland of such magnitude and moment were to agree that all be forgotten. They would pursue the old course. Still, Gladstone and the other members of the late government were ready to receive a modified policy, if supported by solid reasons. Despite the recent defeats, the speaker said, he believed Gladstone was on the eve of a triumph and that the liberal policy was now rooted in the minds and consciences of the liberals throughout the country. This sentiment was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that free public elementary schools established should be placed under control of the people's representatives, that reform of the registration laws is necessary, that the land laws should be amended in the direction of the creation of small land owners.

A FRESH ARTICLE.

At the evening session Morley said the meeting had added a fresh article to the liberal programme, namely, the early placing of the Irish question upon an enduring basis which was only securable by granting Ireland a legislative assembly of her own. Gladstone was still leader of the party, in spite of the combination against him. He (Morley) doubted very much the genuineness of the radical proposals which Lord Randolph Churchill dangled before the Bradford electors. That spring of tory reform would soon dry up, though the government was receiving kindly help from his radical friend of Birmingham. He would say nothing harsh of the dissident liberals, but he thought it their duty to insist upon the present government dealing with the Irish question without delay. Tory statesmen and newspapers now paraded Ireland as free from crime. Why did they not hasten remedial legislation instead of, as Lord Randolph Churchill announced, dealing with other questions first? The real meaning of the programme was to shelve the Irish question. This was the misery and the pity of it, that Ireland would have to learn again the cruel and desperate lesson she had been taught a thousand times that she is not to be treated with in time of outrage and agitation while nothing is to be conceded to her in peace on the ground of just cause and [illegible]. (Cheers.)

HARCOURT.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt ascribed the quietude of Ireland, not to a firm conservative administration but to remedial action constantly applied to Ireland by Gladstone, and to the reasonable expectation that with the assistance of the liberals Ireland would get a government in accordance with her wishes. He said there was no cause for dismay regarding the position of the liberal party. As to Churchill's boast, that he was often a true judge on political questions, a man who called both "heads" and "tails" was likely to win. The government had turned their backs on themselves, not only on the question of franchise government in Ireland, cloture and land laws, but even on the question of their foreign policy. The Berlin treaty was now politely shown the door, and Churchill entered into heavy recognizances to keep the peace.

In the whole situation there was no cause for the liberals to despond. They were masters of the situation because the necessities of the tory party compelled the tories to be instruments of the liberal policy, which was still in the ascendancy. Although the conservative party was in office the liberals had only to shove the conservatives along.

Resolutions expressing continued confidence in Gladstone and approval of the decisions of the conference were carried by acclamation, as were also votes of thanks to Mr. Morley and Sir Wm Vernon Harcourt.

THE MINISTRY'S IRISH POLICY.

LONDON, Nov 3.—Since the cabinet councils were resumed, Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have daily had a long interview on the Irish policy.

To day Lord Hartington called a meeting of unionist leaders, to confer with the executive committee of the liberal unionist association. It was decided to hold a general conference at London of all branches in the provinces to demonstrate that true liberalism continues opposed to Gladstonian home rule.

ENGLAND

REVIEW OF THE MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, Nov 3—The *Guardian* says: Although there was improved inquiry yesterday over Monday transactions were not large, being in many departments under average. The firmness of prices often proved an obstacle to business, even where the difference between buyers and sellers was slight. A large proportion of the Indian demand is in this position. The market for China and Japan is not improved, being well provided. In view of the present discouraging condition of trade, the moderate demand for the Levant and other smaller foreign outlets home trade houses are buying sparingly, partly because of the mildness of the weather. Retailers bought less freely in view of the recent rise in raw [illegible] until cooler weather causes these to pass largely into the hands of consumers in [illegible] The demand for cotton goods is not expected [illegible] There was a fair demand for bundled yarn for India at full previous rates. There was little demand for spinnings suitable for China, Japan, [illegible] the continent. Most sections of the cloth department were quiet but prices were generally steady [illegible] moderate business being done in shirtings, a small proportion being for China [illegible] India fine and fancy [illegible] well [illegible] producers [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] There is [illegible] the demand for China is [illegible]

RACES AT LINCOLN.

[illegible]

FRANCE

FARMERS ASK FOR PROTECTION.

PARIS, Nov 3—President Grevy has received a delegation of farmers who came to urge the necessity of a duty of five francs on imported corn. President Grevy expressed earnestly a desire to assist French agriculture to hold its own against foreign competition. M Defreycinet made a similar response. The budget committee recommends that duties be imposed on foreign goods imported into Tonquin but that French products be admitted free.

BURMAH

NOTES FROM RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov 3—A deputation has arrived bringing a letter of submission from a powerful Shan chief, and requesting British assistance to clear the caravan route to Mandalay of Dacoits. Commissioner of police Gleeson and twenty policemen have been surprised at midnight on the Kyen Dwein river by rebels, and all murdered.

IRELAND

SEXTON DECLARED ELECTED.

BELFAST Nov 3—Sexton has been declared elected to parliament for the western division of Belfast, the petition of Mr Harlott, conservative candidate, to have the seat vacated on the ground of bribery having been denied. The petitioner was condemned to pay the costs of the proceedings.

GERMANY

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN Nov 3—Dr Wm Loewe, member of the reichstag, died at Meran in Austria.

SOUTH AMERICA

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA Nov [illegible]—Intelligence was received yesterday by steamer of a revolutionary movement in Esmeralda, Ecuador, headed by Eloy Alfaro, who is intimately associated with the revolution in the republic. He imprisoned the government soldiers and policemen, and established a government of his own, which seems to be popular. Clearance papers given the steamer were taken away, and the captain informed that the government of President Caamano had been overthrown. Alfaro is the recognized leader of the liberal party, opposed to the church. It is believed the revolutionary movement will receive aid from Peru.

SCOTLAND

HEAVY STORMS.

LONDON, Nov 3—Heavy storms have prevailed throughout Scotland. In Edinburgh a new building was overthrown. Three workmen were killed and five injured.

ITALY

CHOLERA AT MILAN.

ROME Nov 3—Cholera has broken out among soldiers in the barracks at Milan.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

NOTICE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—The following announcement has been issued at the White house: "The president finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties that the time between the 10th of November and the next meeting of congress be at his disposal, free from interruption. Within this period he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual public business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public thus early to dispose in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in ignorance of the president's arrangement. The usual public receptions at half past 1 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued."

TO EXAMINE THE O & C.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—The president will probably to morrow appoint a commission consisting of W H Effinger, of Portland, Or, and Messrs Stemmons of Arkansas and Tucker of New York to examine 100 miles of the Oregon & California railway south of Roseburg, Or. Applications for the appointment of those commissioners were made two years ago, but postponement has been made from time to time, owing to objections of the land commissioner.

CALIFORNIA

TROTTING AT THE BAY DISTRICT PARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3—There were three races at the Bay District track to-day. The trotting race between Blaine and Longfellow, two-mile heats, was won by the latter who took the second and third heats. Time, 5:02½, 5 01, 5 01½.

The mile dash was won by Echo in a gallop, by six lengths, Fred Collier and Tom Atchison making a dead heat for second place.

The mixed race for trotters and pacers was postponed, after Gleaner (trotter) and Bill H (pacer) had each won two heats. Time, 3 01, [illegible]

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3.—Joseph H. Ballard, an elderly married man, committed suicide in the hotel Bella Vista to day by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The cause was depression of spirits and ill health.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

The November number of the *Magazine of Art* is at hand. It contains, among other interesting illustrated articles, one descriptive of St James's place, one of the imperial residences of Queen Victoria. The frontispiece is a beautifully tinted engraving of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits of the English beauties of his day.

Godey's Lady's Book for November is replete with good things. The steel-plate illustration is an exquisite rendering of the figure of Marguerite in the opera of "Faust." This is followed by two beautifully-colored fashion plates and a double colored work design, all of which are sure to please the fair sex. With this number is commenced two powerfully written serials—"Why did he Do it," by the author of "Wedded to Misery" (a serial published in the *Lady's Book* that elicited favorable comments from the press throughout the country), which the present story bids fair to outstrip in interest, and "A Legal Fetter," by Mrs. Olivia Wilson, giving promise of sensational merit.

With the November number *Lippincott's Magazine* apparently returns to the old practice of appearing two weeks in advance of its nominal time of publication. The present number, which is the first of the new volume, has the usual assortment of fiction, experience-papers, and notes, with a rambling article on the recent earthquake, by Felix L Oswald, or more properly on some general features of earthquakes, with especial reference to prognostications of them by signs of nature, the instincts of animals, etc. He does not add anything, that is at once certain and of interest, to the record of phenomena. The number concludes with a novel by John Habberton "Brueton's Bayou," nearly 160 pages long.

The leading paper in the *Atlantic* for November is J P Quincy's story, "The Peckster Professorship," which will be found worth reading. Percival Lowell's "Korean Coup d'Etat" is another good feature of the number. John Fiske's paper is on "The Germs of National Sovereignty in the United States." A tribute to the late Mr Richardson, the architect, is contributed by Henry Van Brunt. The *Atlantic's* announcements for the coming year include a serial story, entitled "The Second Son," by Mrs. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich, another serial entitled "Paul Patoff," by F Marion Crawford, and essays and poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes. James Russell Lowell is also to reappear among the contributors, to whom many new names will be added during the year.

"The Quarterly Journal of Economics," the new enterprise of Harvard university, will be [illegible] to the general reader than to the student of political economy. The first number of the first volume is before us. The first sketch is an elaborate discussion by Prof Charles F Dunbar of "The Reaction in Political Economy." Mr Hadley writes of "Private Monopolies and Public Rights." "Silver before Congress in 1886" occupies Mr S Dana Horton. There are three departments under the heads respectively of "Notes and Memoranda," "Correspondence" and "Recent Publications upon Economics," and an appendix is taken up with "Wagner on the Present State of Political Economy" and "Prices in Ireland." Everybody who is interested in the growth and better development of Harvard university will be glad to see a review under its auspices and in the hands of so competent an editor. The new quarterly is [illegible] printed on the best of paper and is published by Mr George H Ellis of Boston for the university.

Another review, of similar character, but with a slightly broader scope, has reached the third number of the first volume. We mean "The Political Science Quarterly," edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia college. It also is for the student rather than the general reader. Among the writers for the current number are the Hon Alfred F Lee, Dr Charles B Spahr and Prof Richmond M Smith, who write respectively of "Bimetallism," "The Tax [illegible] of the United States" and "[illegible] and Industrial [illegible]." The review is well gotten up and is published by Messrs Ginn & Co, Boston.

Growing Democratic Independence.

New York World Dem.

So far as the democratic voters are involved it is no doubt true that President Cleveland's independent course in office has done much to encourage independence in the ranks. He has been a law unto himself. The old traditions of party fealty have no force with him. He has recognized no precedent or leadership except his own will. By doing as he pleases he has incited others to do as they please. The old intensity of belief in the rightness of the party, and the habit of supporting it, "right or wrong," have been greatly relaxed under the powerful example at the White house.

Mr George, not the Constitution.

New York [illegible]. An amusing incident occurred a few days ago in the court of common pleas. A German who sought to be naturalized was asked to take the oath of allegiance. He was told to place his hand on the bible, and the clerk began: "You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States—"

"No no," shouted the German, "I supports Mr George for mayor." His mistake was explained to him, and he finally took the oath.

Cure of Liver Complaint.

IOWA FALLS HARDIN CO, IOWA June 8 1885.

I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for four years and think I could not get along without them. For a long time I was afflicted with a pain under my right shoulder blade. I also had considerable difficulty in breathing. I applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster on my back and one on my chest. I kept changing them every four days and at the end of three weeks was entirely cured.

E S STEVENS.

For Coughs and Colds.

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted) the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S G Skidmore & Co. druggists, 121 First street.

THE INDIAN WARS OF 1855-6.

Hon. Elwood Evans's Lecture at Masonic Hall Last Night.

An Eloquent Vindication of the Authorities and People of Oregon and Washington Territory.

A fair sized audience assembled at Masonic hall last night to hear the lecture of Hon. Elwood Evans, of Tacoma, W. T., in vindication of the authorities and people of Oregon and Washington territory in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856. Applause in appreciation of well established facts was frequent and hearty, showing a strict attention to the remarks of Mr Evans. Mrs Waite, of Salem, opened the evening with a piano solo, followed by a duet by Messrs. Northrup and Lee. Col. J K. Kelly was chosen chairman, and after a few timely and well digested remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening. At the close of Mr Evans's lecture Hon J. F Caples stood up by his chair in the audience and made a motion that the thanks of those present be tendered Hon Elwood Evans, and that the sentiment of the entire audience was in thorough accord with the statements of that gentleman. Col Kelly then put the motion, which was unanimously carried, after which he declared the meeting adjourned. Among the prominent gentlemen who had chairs on the platform were Gov. Z. F Moody, Judge M. P Deady, Maj Rinearson, Wm Kapus, Robert Christianson, Gustaf Wilson, Col W W Chapman, M R Hathaway, Capt. McMillen, Judge L. B Stearns, Sergt. Williams, Judge Catlin, M C George and others.

Following is a verbatim report of Mr Evans's address:

In 1876—at the time-honored city of Philadelphia—when and where all nations of the civilized world were represented to commemorate a century of Americanism, and American expansion, the opportunity was embraced, while setting forth the progress and future of the territory of Washington, to make the avowal and to incorporate as portion of the record of that never-to-be forgotten world's assemblage, that—

The Oregon Washington Indian war resulted solely from repeated and unprovoked outrages committed by savages upon unoffending and defenseless white men women and children. That war continued from the early fall of 1855 until the close of August, 1856. The causes the commencement the conduct of their volunteers should occasion no self-reproach nor shame to the people of Oregon or Washington. In no respect were any citizens of those territories the aggressors. No act of their citizens nor of their officials provoked hostilities, nor was cause of complaint by the Indian nor afforded the shadow of justification for that outbreak of Indian perfidy and hate during the summer and early fall of 1855. The only offense of the Oregon and Washington pioneers in the Indian estimation was that as American citizens they were in the country. That presence lawful in itself was to the Indian a standing menace that others of our race would follow. The war was instituted by the native population to discourage immigration or American occupancy. Forced upon our people it was prosecuted by them solely to hold the country for our race to protect the settlements and to effect a peace which would be lasting and enable the white population then in the country and those who should come thereafter to remain in safety.

To night that declaration is reiterated, and with entire confidence I maintain that history fully confirms its truthfulness.

On this day thirty one years ago the major general of the United States army commanding the department of the Pacific, at his headquarters at Benicia, California, reported the then situation in Oregon and Washington, to the general in chief of the United States army. In the first paragraph having charged the whites of Rogue river valley with threatening to commence a war of extermination against the friendly Indians on the reservations, he concludes by the statement:

Exasperated by these brutal outrages some of the Indians on the reserve and in the valley heretofore friendly, proceeded to murder the whites indiscriminately, burning their houses, destroying everything in their way. Capt Smith immediately sent a detachment under Maj Fitzgerald to the scene of the outrages, for the protection of the settlers and to punish the murderers. The troops are now actively employed in trying to suppress the troubles but with what prospect of success while there is an Indian left for whites to destroy may be easily conjectured. In Washington territory there appears to be an extensive combination of hostile tribes which a check unfortunately given to Brevet Major Haller with a small command may possibly cause to extend to yet other tribes. The Yakimas Walla Wallas Klickitats DesChutes and Cayuses are doubtless in arms. They have been excited by fears at seeing their country rapidly filling up with settlers and miners, lest their fate shall be like that of the California Indians and hope to exterminate the whites at a blow. Ample stores and ammunition have been forwarded, and I leave on the steamer of the 6th instant for the scene of war at The Dalles where I shall be more clearly able to explain to you the position of affairs. It will not be safe to move any more of the troops from their present positions but I shall endeavor to avoid the necessity of recognizing volunteers in the United States service.

This extract clearly demonstrates that the appalling condition of affairs in the two territories was fully known to Gen. John E Wool, U S. army, commanding department of the Pacific. It as clearly exhibits his animus toward the settlers. Thoroughly advised of the overwhelming combination of hostile tribes for the avowed extermination of the whites (those tribes which he names numbering over 7000 at that time), yet he declines to make "any movement of troops from their present positions." Before visiting the scene of war, in advance he announces his purpose to "avoid recognizing volunteers in the United States service," and that he will make no movement of troops from their present positions as would necessitate the service of volunteers. As he asks in a postscript for a regiment to be sent out from the East to this military department, the inference is legitimate that he purposed delay in any movement to chastise the Indians, until such regiment could reach here via the Isthmus. This inference is further justified by his subsequent course and explanation therefor that it was impracticable to operate successfully against Indians during the winter, and when spring opened he intended to occupy their country.

I have placed that statement of the distinguished general in contrast with my own. It admits the emergency. It exhibits him, upon whom the government had expected that our people should rely in just such an emergency, as prejudiced against our cause determined not to trust or co operate with our people or the territorial officials—to do without, to ignore the services of our volunteers. I know what importance has attached to that distinguished authority. I know that his arraignment of our war governors and our people has greatly contributed to prevent the "recognition" he had resolved should be avoided. But I shall nevertheless, in my own feeble way assert my convictions and attempt to show that history and truth alike vindicate the settlers of Oregon and Washington, and their respective territorial administrations, for their connection with and conduct during and in that war.

Before me and around me are the survivors of those who were volunteers, who then responded to the call of the governors of two territories who took up arms to avenge the massacre of defenseless men, of innocent women, of helpless children. Volunteers who were actuated by the patriotic desire to conquer peace—a peace that would be lasting, a peace which would assure safety to their own families and firesides, a peace which would forever settle whether the white race could remain in the country, whether others should follow and make homes in this favored region or whether the country should revert to the savage. So long as these outbreaks were occurring or likely to be renewed—so long as Indian perfidy could jeopardize life or property of American settlers—communities could not be prosperously established within these territories, so long all hopes must cease of their ever becoming thrifty American commonwealths. Such a result could only be attained by the native population having been thoroughly taught to respect our power, when security for the future peace was an assured certainty. Thanks to Infinite Goodness that our volunteers were so greatly instrumental in accomplishing such a result.

It was an honor to have been invited by Multnomah camp of the veterans of that war to revive the recollections of those times. But when it was suggested by the committee that they would be pleased to hear a tribute of gratitude to the war governors, at whose call for volunteers these veterans had responded, and a vindication of that people they then so gallantly defended, such honor was materially enhanced.

I esteem it a high privilege in the name of the Indian war veterans to enter protest against that gross injustice of the national government which continues to delay proper "recognition" of the services of the volunteer Indian fighters of Oregon and Washington in 1855, those who, promptly at the call for men and upon the threshold of a severe winter, left their homes and asked no "winter quarters" but to be led to the enemy men who, in those inclement months, but poorly clad for the service, indifferently supplied with food, in storms of rain and snow hunted the enemy and fought and whipped him in his own haunts and upon his own selected fields,—who being at the front and hemming in the savage restored a feeling of safety in those settlements, which had been left by the government without means of defense. The people and authorities of Oregon and Washington find their thorough vindication for their [illegible] the war of 18[illegible] a matter of [illegible] There was no [illegible] gency. The Indian [illegible] extermination. [illegible] tory were powerless [illegible] try to chastise the [illegible] been confessed by [illegible] tive governors [illegible] the United States [illegible] within the borders [illegible] adequate for the [illegible] the keeping [illegible] subjection. An [illegible] barbarously [illegible] entered the Yakima [illegible] ers and had been [illegible] commander of the [illegible] Sound district [illegible] governors for [illegible] his inability to [illegible] required, and [illegible] them. In that [illegible] alone was safety [illegible] tories required the [illegible] diery? Not only [illegible] ritories were required [illegible] It necessarily follows [illegible]

First—That the [illegible] but to arm in their [illegible] selves and their families [illegible] secure future safety [illegible] outrages, to [illegible] proper chastisement.

When I recall the [illegible] savage fiends, in the [illegible] elsewhere in W[illegible] calls the torture and [illegible] friends, hacked to death [illegible] mains most hideous [illegible] now. My Quaker [illegible] for the time forgotten [illegible] duty that vengeance [illegible] demanded the call for [illegible] their every act through [illegible]

Second—It was the [illegible] of duties of the [illegible] Indian war governors [illegible] tion furnished by [illegible] Indian agents of the [illegible] States army officers [illegible] knowledge that the [illegible] at our very doors [illegible] upon those agents and [illegible] to afford protection [illegible] say nothing of the [illegible] humanity), promptly to [illegible] place the settlements in [illegible] to pursue and chastise [illegible] people. The national [illegible] been so derelict [illegible] than condemned. [illegible] the national government [illegible] encouraged settlement [illegible] of the Oregon territory [illegible] the Rocky mountains [illegible] second parallel? [illegible] courage[illegible] the [illegible] settlers had been [illegible] kept the Indian population [illegible] tion, was government[illegible] It was and is national [illegible] protect American [illegible] parsed throughout the [illegible] serve peace within [illegible] the pioneer and his [illegible] nity from Indian [illegible] mensely greater was [illegible] the two territories [illegible] Oregon of history [illegible] settlement assured [illegible] quisition of and title [illegible] claim that this vindication [illegible] the authorities is [illegible] result, without the [illegible] have assumed the [illegible] terest, the debt [illegible] thorities in the [illegible] is the only proper [illegible] teers, that is but a [illegible] ment of our war [illegible] lic servants who in [illegible] sumed the grave [illegible] territories and their [illegible] savage warfare [illegible] and honest people [illegible] honesty and [illegible] treasury, with which [illegible] for nearly the third [illegible]

THE SETTLERS [illegible]

We might [illegible] ment of the "position [illegible] Wool, U.S. army, [illegible] vember 3, 1855, [illegible] in that to show that [illegible] Indians of unoffending [illegible] warfare then [illegible] that the grand [illegible] both sides of the Cascade [illegible] cation, its only object [illegible] In another report [illegible] ima tribe of Indians [illegible] in Washington territory [illegible]

On the 3d of October [illegible] Oregon superintendent [illegible]

There can no longer [illegible] tile intention of the [illegible] can there be of Agent [illegible] was killed by direction of [illegible] by the son of Owhi, and [illegible] others seized and [illegible] his horse and made a [illegible] them up. Word was [illegible] surrounding bands [illegible] been done and requesting [illegible] in hostilities against [illegible] clined such invitation [illegible] emies and their [illegible]

He then alludes to [illegible] says:

A defeat in our last [illegible] bands would undoubtedly [illegible] per cent. If our troops [illegible] expect a protracted war.

That disaster had occurred [illegible] the moving cause for [illegible] by Major Raines, U. S. A. [illegible] Columbia and Puget Sound [illegible] ernors Curry and [illegible] 12th of October, 1855, [illegible] writing from Walla Walla [illegible] vised Gov. Curry.

I beg to draw your attention [illegible] Indians north and south of [illegible] of the Nez Perces and [illegible] commenced open hostilities [illegible] concentrating their [illegible] just arrived at this place [illegible] Dalles, and find the [illegible] as to the friendly [illegible] tween the Americans and [illegible] Umatillas and Cayuses. I [illegible] power to check the [illegible] nothing but a large [illegible] towards keeping them [illegible]

He adds,

The regular force now [illegible] consider sufficient for [illegible] tlers and the chastisement [illegible] thousand volunteers [illegible] and sent into this part [illegible] territories. Delay is [illegible] be immediately taken [illegible] taught our power. [illegible] all conscience send [illegible] ally and without delay [illegible] time to do it.

Again, on the 1st November [illegible] dian Agent Nathan Olney [illegible] of Oregon:

that the Cayuses [illegible] that they only were [illegible] that are out in the [illegible] pected the Nez Perces [illegible] when they intended to [illegible] The Dalles. They [illegible] the whites, and that [illegible] until they die. They [illegible] from the whites [illegible] from them. I am [illegible] day to the belief that [illegible] and Cayuses will go to [illegible] can fix for it."

Here is the official [illegible] vens, governor of [illegible] then superintendent of [illegible]

In the summer of 1855 [illegible] both territories was that [illegible] of war. The Indians [illegible] fected for a long time [illegible] cluded, with which [illegible] satisfied, and the [illegible] of the settlers followed [illegible] Col. Bonneville, in [illegible] district, and Maj. [illegible] Dalles, came to the [illegible] Walla chief Pu-Pu [illegible] put in confinement [illegible] ing up a general Indian [illegible] been seized and [illegible] persuasion of [illegible] dian service who [illegible] confidence in the [illegible] Walla Walla council [illegible] me by Rev. Father [illegible] missions in the Yakima [illegible] the Yakimas, Cayuses [illegible] tend the council with [illegible] would go there [illegible] warning from [illegible] cil had been [illegible] We were in council [illegible] of the people of [illegible] who afterwards [illegible] and sat at my [illegible] Gen. Joel Palmer [illegible] fairs, and myself [illegible] the Indian [illegible] and fifty soldiers [illegible] ground, we [illegible] to bear to [illegible] ord speaks for [illegible] reason to [illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] army, [illegible] Kip, of the [illegible]

[illegible] an appropriate place to [illegible] discovered we had bee[illegible] treading on a mine [illegible] Indians afterward disclo[illegible] the whole meeting of [illegible] were on foot to cut [illegible] with the Cay[illegible] The plot originated [illegible] was first to massacre [illegible] been done. Fift[illegible] easily have been done [illegible] warriors, out on the open pl[illegible] great odds. We should hav[illegible] Grattan at Fort Laramie [illegible] delivered one fire, and th[illegible] have been over. Their be[illegible] the post at The Dalles w[illegible] easily have done as most of [illegible] withdrawn and the Indians in th[illegible] but recently united with th[illegible] would have been the beginning of [illegible] nation upon the settlers [illegible] upon the execution of [illegible] prevented the [illegible] the refusal of the Nez Perces to [illegible] they were more powerful than [illegible] impossible to make this [illegible] concurrence. Constant ne[illegible] on at and during the coun[illegible] but without effect nor was [illegible] the whites until after the council [illegible]

The treaty with the Walla [illegible] was duly signed in earl[illegible] had just been discovered [illegible] And soon the rush beg[illegible] locality. Henry Matti[illegible] the first victim. He was mu[illegible] soon after passing the summ[illegible] Alone, unsuspecting a h[illegible] peaceable man and good citize[illegible] substantial men from [illegible] The deaths of some ten o[illegible] followed, and we at home knew [illegible] till the time had arrived [illegible] their return, or that tidings of [illegible] their remaining [illegible] A J B[illegible] U. S. Indian agent, a man conspicuous [illegible] murdered—a man conspicuous [illegible] confiding affection for the [illegible] whom his official lot had been ca[illegible] and atrocious murders on [illegible] early in the fall. There h[illegible] in King county of some [illegible] They had become alarmed b[illegible] wrong and outrage and [illegible] safety. Thither went their [illegible] and persuaded them to [illegible] them of safety and their [illegible] Those settlers did retu[illegible] slaughtered in cold blood the nigh[illegible] their homes by those friends wh[illegible] sent back. Not only the men [illegible] women and tender children [illegible] mother with her two infants [illegible] mangled and together cast into a [illegible]

On the 8th of October the Indian[illegible] Oregon commenced their work [illegible] They slaughtered indiscri[illegible] women and children. The host[illegible] against the settlement was almost [illegible] from the southern boundary of [illegible] ward to the northernmost settle[illegible] That general outbreak o[illegible] the result of a long maturi[illegible] the war abundant Indian [illegible] established the fact that the dia[illegible] of extermination embraced all p[illegible] and Washington territories.

NO ALTERNATIVE. THE TERRITORI[illegible] TO MAINTAIN WAR WITH THE [illegible]

A retrospect of the condition o[illegible] Oregon and Washington during th[illegible] full of interest and materially aide[illegible] history in the proper solution of th[illegible] consideration. The two t[illegible] embraced the region westward of the [illegible] lying between the forty-sec[illegible] parallels of latitude, contain[illegible] nearly 300,000 square miles, abo[illegible] larger than the New England st[illegible] or equal to six states of the size of [illegible] territory left of the aggrega[illegible] of New Hampshire and Ver[illegible] Empire, in extent, the white p[illegible] perhaps 40,000, of which number [illegible] in Washington territory, o[illegible] north of the Columbia river. Th[illegible] were isolated and scattered [illegible] line northward to Belling[illegible] Washington territory there were [illegible] capable of bearing arms in [illegible] 8000. The Indian populat[illegible] in Washington territory, [illegible] in Oregon. In the vicinity [illegible] river, on both sides, the hostil[illegible] principally located east of the C[illegible] On Puget sound and in So[illegible] the white settlements were in clos[illegible] and surrounded by the hostile ban[illegible]

Military posts had been establis[illegible] troops stationed throughout this w[illegible] follows: At Fort Steilacoom, two [illegible] infantry, 152 men; at Fort Vancou[illegible] companies of infantry, 194 men. For[illegible] companies, two of infantry and on[illegible] men, Fort Lane (eight miles [illegible]), two companies of dragoo[illegible] Port Orford (Port Orford), one co[illegible] artillery, 47 men—a total of 41 me[illegible]

A glance at the map, as to the e[illegible] topography of the territory, the site[illegible] ments, the points of location of [illegible] posts, the number of troops [illegible] and the arm of service to wh[illegible] companies respectively belonged, the [illegible] and the number of hostile Indians [illegible] force the conviction that for the p[illegible] the Indians in proper subjecti[illegible] any outbreak of refractory [illegible] military establishment was ab[illegible] beneficial to the safety or protectio[illegible] as the fifth wheel would b[illegible] And just that and nothing more [illegible] condition of affairs when the n[illegible] two territories armed their volu[illegible] the people from extermina[illegible]

The commanding general of the [illegible] was at Benicia, many hundreds o[illegible] the scene of trouble—he who wa[illegible] for the fact that the territory and [illegible] were entirely unprovided with [illegible] fense, who had made that distribu[illegible] S. troops. From his headquarters [illegible] that date, of which this is the thi[illegible] versary, he says:

"I shall leave for the scene of war [illegible] on the 6th inst,"

who thus outlined his programme [illegible]

"It will not be safe to move any [illegible] from their present positions."

Who repairs to the scene of w[illegible] avowed determination of av[illegible] of recognizing volunteers.

Does that mean that the troops [illegible] in winter quarters at Steilaco[illegible] The Dalles, Fort Lane and Fort [illegible] commanding general arrived at [illegible] November 1[illegible], 1855. On the 13th [illegible] that general depicts a winter scene [illegible]

He sneeringly refers to the tro[illegible] Nesmith "encountering the Yakim[illegible] several skirmishes the enemy flee [illegible] reach over mountains deeply covere[illegible] from two to five feet deep." He [illegible] as his view of a winter campaign [illegible] my present force, however w[illegible] (which is not the case to eithe[illegible] bring the Indians to terms in th[illegible] chasing them all being well ac[illegible] the mountains, and certainly not a[illegible] moment, the mountains being cov[illegible] with snow several feet deep. They [illegible] conquered and brought to terms [illegible] the country and such position as [illegible] mand their fisheries and their [illegible] their cattle and horses must graze [illegible] pose to do, that is to occupy the [illegible] I am now with my staff actively [illegible] expedition for that purpose. [illegible] after a critical inspection of the [illegible] I find can not be accomplish[illegible] could wish owing to the want [illegible] number of troops, the means of t[illegible] and the want of clothing for [illegible] As soon as the animals have r[illegible] rendered fit for service my [illegible] will be ready to take the field an[illegible] receive in the meantime an additi[illegible] least a regiment, which would supe[illegible] necessity of employing so extensive a[illegible] volunteers, I have no doubt I will be a[illegible] time to either conquer the Indi[illegible] and Washington, or compel them [illegible] peace or abandon their country."

The latter from which this extr[illegible] contains also this remarkable con[illegible] utter inadequacy of the provisi[illegible] for such an emergency as was then [illegible]

The regular force under my com[illegible] spread in small commands from [illegible] southern extremity of the depart[illegible] over sixteen hundred miles [illegible] force at any one point [illegible] attack by several tribes [illegible] circumstances before re[illegible] received from the East or author[illegible] volunteers which would occa[illegible] least two months and a half the Indi[illegible] war might inflict an irreparable [illegible] country for it would be utterly im[illegible] limited means to guard and [illegible] extended a country at all points at the [illegible]

These statements and those m[illegible] clearly establish the absence of a s[illegible] to defend the territory. The defe[illegible] painfully proven the strength [illegible] of the enemy the weakness [illegible] The requisition of Maj Rains [illegible] confession of utter inability and ap[illegible] to our war governors.

It is difficult to comprehend wh[illegible] so well his inability to perform [illegible] that Gen Wool should have [illegible] the proffered aid from the se[illegible] to have been the determinat[illegible] of Gen Wool that it [illegible] until the government [illegible] with regular troops [illegible] the interval that Provide[illegible] by having removed th[illegible] mountains. Then those India[illegible] could graze and grow fat, t[illegible] proper time to occupy the [illegible] Was it not too cruel and he[illegible] that Gov. Curry, heedless of t[illegible] for their participancy in their own [illegible] the year of 1855-6—because [illegible] a matter of absolute [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sumed the grave responsibility of [illegible] territories and their people from the [illegible] savage warfare, that is but relieving a [illegible] and honest people from the imputation [illegible] honesty and conspiracy to defraud the [illegible] treasury, with which they have been charged for nearly the third of a century.

THE SETTLERS ENTIRELY INNOCENT OF INVOKING INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

We might content ourselves with the [illegible] ment of the "position of affairs" made by [illegible] Wool, U S army, in his official report of [illegible] vember 3, 1855, before cited. There is [illegible] in that to show that indiscriminate [illegible] Indians of unoffending whites was the [illegible] warfare then going on in Southern [illegible] that the grand combination of hostile [illegible] both sides of the Columbia was without [illegible] cation, its only object to exterminate [illegible] In another report Gen. Wool refers to the [illegible] ima tribe of Indians as "the authors of the [illegible] in Washington territory."

On the 3d of October, 1855, Gen. Joel Palmer, Oregon superintendent of Indian affairs, [illegible] "There can no longer be any doubt as to [illegible] the intention of the Yakimas and Klickitats [illegible] dan there be of Agent Bolan's death and the [illegible] was killed by direction of Kamiakin. He was [illegible] by the son of Owhi, and then by the aid of [illegible] others seized and his throat cut. They then [illegible] his horse and made a fire over both, and [illegible] them up. Word was then conveyed to the [illegible] surrounding bands, informing them of what [illegible] been done and requesting them to unite with [illegible] in hostilities against the whites, and if they [illegible] clined such invitation they would be treated as [illegible] emies and their children made slaves of."

He then alludes to Haller's expedition, and says:

"A defeat in our first engagement with [illegible] bands would undoubtedly swell their numbers [illegible] per cent. If our troops should be repulsed we [illegible] expect a protracted war."

That disaster had occurred, and doubtless was the moving cause for requisitions to be made by Major Raines, U S. A., commander of the Columbia and Puget Sound district, upon Governors Curry and Mason for volunteers. On the 12th of October, 1855, U S. Indian Agent Olney, writing from Walla Walla, thus officially advised Gov Curry:

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact of all the Indians north and south of the Columbia, [illegible] of the Nez Perces and Spokanes, having [illegible] commenced open hostilities upon the whites [illegible] concentrating their forces for that purpose. I just arrived at this place this morning from the Dalles and find the most alarming state of [illegible] as to the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Americans and Walla Wallas, [illegible] Umatillas and Cayuses. I am doing all in my power to check the gathering storm, but [illegible] nothing but a large military force will do any good towards keeping them in check."

He adds:

"The regular force now in the country [illegible] ient for the protection of the [illegible] ters and the chastisement of the Indians [illegible] housand volunteers should be raised [illegible] and sent into this part of Oregon and Washington territories. Delay is ruinous; decisive steps [illegible] be immediately taken. These Indians [illegible] taught our power. They must be humbled, [illegible] send a force that can do it [illegible] ly and without delay. The winter is the [illegible] time to do it."

Again, on the 1st November, 1855, U S. Indian Agent Nathan Olney apprised the governor of Oregon [illegible] that the Cayuses were determined upon war [illegible] only were waiting for the young men [illegible] in the buffalo country, [illegible] the Nez Perces and Spokanes to join them [illegible] ded to come down [illegible] The Dalles. They boasted they would [illegible] and that they never would [illegible] They expect to get [illegible] whites by whipping them [illegible] more and more [illegible] the belief that the Spokanes, Nez [illegible] will go to war with us as soon as [illegible] it."

Here is the official testimony of Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington territory, then superintendent of Indian affairs:

"In the summer of 1855 the general impression [illegible] territories was that there was little or no [illegible] war. The Indians had been more or less [illegible] for a long time, but treaties had been [illegible] with which they [illegible] the settlers followed. In the spring of [illegible] Bonneville in command of the Columbia [illegible] and Maj Raines, to the conclusion that the [illegible] Walla chief Pu Pu Mox-Mox ought to be [illegible] and put in confinement, [illegible] of myself and [illegible] discredited the reports [illegible] service [illegible] that chief. Previous to my [illegible] Walla Walla council (May, 1855) word was [illegible] by Rev Father Ricard, [illegible] missions in the Yakima and Walla Walla [illegible] the Yakimas, Cayuses and Walla Wallas [illegible] tend the council with a hostile purpose [illegible] would go there at the hazard of my life. [illegible] warning from various other sources, [illegible] had been called, and I went there [illegible] we were in council fourteen days, in [illegible] and converse with all those tribes. [illegible] of the people [illegible] who afterwards took up arms [illegible] and sat at my table during those [illegible] Joel Palmer, superintendent of [illegible] airs, and myself were the commissioners [illegible] the Indian agents and a few [illegible] and fifty soldiers to preserve order [illegible] round, we met there 1500 warriors [illegible] to talk of our using threats and [illegible] bear to get them to yield to our terms [illegible] speaks for itself. The commissioners [illegible] reason to be ashamed of it, nor has the [illegible] reason to be ashamed of it."

Lieutenant Lawrence Kipp, United States Army, a son of Right Reverend [illegible] Kipp, of San Francisco, was one of the [illegible] States officers commanding the [illegible] present at that council ground. [illegible] from his journal for June 11, 18[illegible] the same year, and before the [illegible] his entry:

We have now ended our [illegible] council and bid adieu to our [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing arms, in Oregon, [illegible] The Indian population numbered [illegible] Washington territory, and but little [illegible] Oregon. In the vicinity of the Columbia, [illegible] on both sides, the hostile bands were [illegible] located east of the Cascade mountains. On Puget sound and in Southern Oregon [illegible] settlements were in close proximity to [illegible] by the hostile bands of Indians [illegible] posts had been established, and U S [illegible] throughout this wide domain as [illegible] At Fort Steilacoom, two companies of [illegible] 133 men; at Fort Vancouver, two companies [illegible] infantry, 194 men, Fort Dalles, three [illegible] two of infantry and one of artillery [illegible] Fort Lane (eight miles from Jacksonville) two companies of dragoons, 115 men [illegible] (Fort Orford), one company of artillery [illegible]—a total of 741 men.

[illegible] the map, as to the extent and topography of the territory, the sites of the settlements, the points of location of the military [illegible] the number of troops in garrison, the arm of service to which the companies respectively belonged, the hostile region and the number of hostile Indians, must at once [illegible] the conviction that for the purpose of holding the Indians in proper subjection or repressing any outbreak of refractory tribes, such a military establishment was about as useful and [illegible] to the safety or protection of the territories as the fifth wheel would be to a coach. [illegible] that and nothing more was the true [illegible] of affairs when the authorities of the [illegible] armed their volunteers to save [illegible] people from extermination.

The commanding general of the department [illegible] at Benicia, many hundreds of miles from the scene of trouble—he who was responsible for the fact that the territory and its settlements were so poorly provided with means of defense, [illegible] he had made that distribution of the U [illegible] forces. From his headquarters at Benicia, at [illegible] date, of which this the thirty first anniversary, he says:

"I shall leave for the scene of war at The Dalles [illegible] his programme, [illegible] will be safe to move any more of the troops [illegible] present positions."

[illegible] returns to the scene of war with the avowed determination of avoiding the necessity of employing volunteers. [illegible] that mean that the troops are to remain in winter quarters at Steilacoom, Vancouver, The Dalles, Fort Lane and Fort Orford? The [illegible] general arrived at Fort Vancouver November 11, 1855. On the 13th of December [illegible] depicts a winter scene. [illegible] feelingly refers to the troops under Col [illegible] "encountering the Yakimas, and after [illegible] the enemy fleeing beyond his [illegible] mountains deeply covered with snow, [illegible] to five feet deep." He then presents [illegible] view of a winter campaign that "With [illegible] present force, however well prepared [illegible] (which is not the case) to either conquer or [illegible] the Indians to terms in this region by [illegible], all being well mounted through [illegible] mountains, and certainly not at the present [illegible] the mountains being generally covered [illegible] several feet deep. They can only be [illegible] and brought to terms by occupying [illegible] and such positions as would cut [illegible] their fisheries and their valleys where [illegible] cattle and horses must graze. This I propose, that is to occupy their country, and [illegible] with my staff, actively preparing an [illegible] for that purpose. This, however, [illegible] careful inspection of the troops, supplies, [illegible] could not be accomplished as soon as I [illegible] owing to the want of a sufficient [illegible] of troops, the means of transportation, [illegible] want of clothing for the Fourth infantry [illegible] as soon as the animals have recruited and [illegible] rendered fit for service, my present force [illegible] ready to take the field, and if I should [illegible] in the meantime an additional force, at [illegible] requirement, which would supersede the necessity of employing so expensive a force as volunteers, I have no doubt I will be able in a short [illegible] to either conquer the Indians of Oregon [illegible] Washington, or compel them to sue for [illegible] within their country."

[illegible] from which this extract is made [illegible] also this remarkable confession of the [illegible] inadequacy of the provisions he had made [illegible] for an emergency as was then existing: [illegible] force under my command was dis[illegible] in small commands from the northern to [illegible] extremity of the department extend[illegible] sixteen hundred miles, but not a sufficient [illegible] at any one point to overcome a combination [illegible] by several tribes of Indians. Under [illegible] circumstances, before reinforcements could [illegible] from the East or authority to call for [illegible] volunteers, which would occasion a delay of at [illegible] two months and a half the Indians in a [illegible] might inflict an irreparable injury on the [illegible] it would be utterly impossible with [illegible] means to guard and protect so ex[illegible] frontier at all points at the same moment [illegible] and those already cited [illegible] the absence of a sufficient force [illegible] proven the strength and confidence of the enemy, the weakness of the military [illegible] The requisition of Major Rains was but a [illegible] of utter inability, an appeal for assistance to [illegible] the war governors.

[illegible] difficult to comprehend, while appreciating [illegible] his inability to perform the duty imposed [illegible] that Gen. Wool should have refused to [illegible] the proffered aid from the settlers. There [illegible] to have been the determination upon the [illegible] of Gen. Wool that it was best to [illegible] until the government reinforced [illegible] regular troops. He hoped [illegible] interval that Providence would [illegible] by having removed the snow from [illegible] Then these Indian cattle and [illegible] would graze and grow fat, then it would [illegible] best to occupy the Indian country [illegible] too cruel and heartless to his [illegible] Curry, heedless of the approaching inclement season, should in November and December, 1855, have dispatched the mounted Oregon volunteers to the homes and haunts of the hostiles, there and then with due celerity to administer the punishment they so richly deserved for the murders of our people. True, had Gov Curry failed to act with that commendable promptness, the people of both territories would most probably have been compelled to wait the coming of spring, when the snow should have disappeared. Then, to be sure, Gen. Wool, with his newly arrived regiment from the East, his soldiers here who had been so sadly neglected, newly clothed, would have occupied the country where and when those Indian cattle and horses grazed.

"For lo, the winter is past, the snow and rain are over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of the birds has come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

The new clothes having arrived from the East, occupying the Indian country would prove but a picnic. His "headquarters in the saddle," with no snow in the mountains to impede his triumphal advance, the hostile Indians would flee before the pursuing hosts as chaff before the wind.

Enough has been said to demonstrate that during the fall and winter of 1855, if the people of the territories secured protection or attempted to punish the Indian foe, they must rely upon their own efforts. While Gen Wool was at Vancouver in winter quarters, awaiting his return to Benicia and for the arrival of the Ninth infantry, the Oregon volunteers in the stormy and severe winter of 1855-6, were operating in the Yakima country under Col Nesmith. Lieut.-Col James K. Kelly led them to victory in the Walla Walla country. True, they were but raw volunteers, they were poorly clothed, scantily provided with food, inadequately armed; but they did find large bodies of Indians who resisted their advance, who offered battle. For days the Oregon volunteers fought the enemy, whipped them and caused them to disperse in small bands and retreat after severe punishment. But that victory had added another cause of offense, to that of their having been volunteers not mustered into the regular service. This expedition had proved that a winter campaign was practicable, where the will existed to conduct it. Oregon militia officers, with troops not over a month enlisted, had thereby demonstrated that the military prescience of the veteran major-general was grievously at fault in hostile operations against Indians. Temerity, to be sure, but it added one more reason why the necessity for recognizing volunteers should be avoided.

I need not further refer to that unfortunate difference between the commander in chief of the Pacific military department of the United States army and our territorial authorities, or to his feeling of resentment toward our people. This much has been rehearsed with the utmost reluctance. But in that cruel episode may be found the greatest, if not the only reason for the denunciation of our people as conspirators to rob the national treasury by causing that Indian war and conducting those so-called irresponsible raids in the Indian country. An adoption in whole or in part of the belief or opinion that those accusations would not have been made without some foundation in fact, is the apology for the delay and repudiation of the just claims of our veterans and our people, the creditors of the national government, for having responded to the call of those governors and furnished the services and the means to enable Oregon and Washington territories to have prosecuted their respective parts and duties in that war.

JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT THE WAR DEBT OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON BE PAID IN FULL.

The assumption by the general government of our war debt, and afterwards paying only such sum as it has been pleased to allow, and claiming that such partial discharge is a satisfaction of the demands of justice and right, is an incident in our history as difficult to justify as it is to reconcile with the real facts upon which rest our claims. It has proven also a humiliation not to say insult to the veterans of that war, and the creditors, who supplied the means whereby our territorial volunteers were enabled to take the field.

Two principal causes have contributed to accomplish such peculiar result. First, the disagreement between the regular officers and the territorial governors, causing the non co operation of the United States forces and the territorial volunteers; second, in that acrimonious quarrel was engendered the slanderous, ungenerous and foundationless accusation, "that the war was provoked by white settlers for purposes of speculation, to enable them to originate claims against the national treasury."

As a legal principle, the government having assumed the debt and paid any part thereof, has acknowledged its liability. Nor had it any moral or legal right to say it would pay only so much. Still, part has been paid on full discharges by the creditor. In those cases such creditor may be estopped from asserting a balance due. But that technicality cuts no figure with my present purpose of claiming from the government its recognition of our volunteers, its vindication of its agents, our territorial governors, its vindication of our people and our cause. When that government discounted those claims it indicated that such discount was the mark of its condemnation of the bona fides of these claims, and was a rebuke to those who had performed the services. We are here demanding that such judgment be reversed. Our vindication is incomplete until the volunteers are recognized and the full debt paid.

How just and apposite the opinion expressed by the late J Ross Brown, special agent of the treasury department shortly after the close of our Indian war. Says he:

Upon a careful perusal of all the documents I find nothing to sustain the charges of speculation. No person can visit the territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors and consider their true interests, without coming to the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous. What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who had his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock the sale upon an unlimited credit would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin. The interests of the settlers of nearly every pursuit are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of immigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to a war. No compensation that government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of immigration and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict. The commissioners at Vancouver have faithfully and impartially performed their duty. Whatever sum they may have decided upon in estimating this war debt I hold that amount to be justly due, and trust that congress will at once provide for its extinguishment.

The maintenance of the part sustained in that war by the two territories or their volunteers was a very severe hardship upon those who contributed. Our people were then few in numbers and widely scattered. They had settled here in the faith that they would receive protection from the savages at the hands of the National government. They had the right to expect from that government immunity from any of the duties of troops in defense of the frontier. Denial of this, exposure to such dangers without adequate protection was a hardship. The failure of the government was cruel neglect. Its omission to provide the means of defense of its frontier settlements cannot be justified, but the ignoring of those who in the time of danger proffered and performed such services and thus long refusing to reimburse those services are wrongs for which there is no palliation.

I am fully advised as to the partial payment for some of those services some of those claims, of that attempt to settle this debt upon the allowances made in the somewhat notorious report of the third auditor of the treasury department of the United States, dated August 1?, 1861. Such claimants only have been paid as voluntarily submitted to the "shave," and in advance forwarded with the evidences of claim, an agreement to take what that officer allowed in full satisfaction. That distinguished official had adopted the low wholesale quotations of the Atlantic cities, or the price list at the points where army supplies were purchased wholesale for cash, as the scale of prices for supplies which had been furnished in 1855-6 in the interior or settlements of Oregon and Washington at places far remote from distributing points to which perhaps the vender had paid enormous rates for transportation. The price at which a storekeeper could sell a bushel of oats or barrel of flour at some inland town in Oregon remote from market naturally looked exorbitant to this narrow minded official at Washington city. Should that same parsimonious auditor have been called two years later to audit the bills for necessaries supplied to the grand army fighting for the nation's life, when prices had advanced as currency depreciated, with the same narrowness he would have ascribed that dread struggle to speculation. With that same spirit of parsimony, that same stupidity and with that utter ignorance of the laws of supply and demand, as affecting prices or of those elements which go to make up the price at which an article may be sold in a country like Oregon or Washington in pioneer days, or of those laws which regulated the prices of the common necessaries of life, that is displayed in his report, even those sacred debts, growing out of the maintenance of the Union armies, would have been repudiated or delayed. It would be a full reply to such slanderous insinuations, "that the war had been incited by settlers for purposes of speculation," to quote from the report of the commissioners to ascertain the expenses of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington territories in 1855-6, made October 10th, 1857. This is the report referred to in the official statement of Special Agent J. Ross Brown, already quoted. The names of that commission, so familiar and respected on the Pacific coast, so distinguished throughout the nation, are the best guarantees of the integrity of official action, the best vouchers of thoroughly performed work, and honest accounting. Andrew J Smith and Rufus Ingalls, then captains, since major generals in the United States army," LaFayette Grover, representative and senator in congress, and governor of the State of Oregon. They unanimously say:

In examining into the amount of the expenses necessarily incurred for the maintenance of these volunteer forces the commission deem it proper, under the authority contained in the order organizing the board to visit extensively both territories with a view of being informed fully of the nature and extent of the late Indian hostilities, the means employed for their suppression, the rates of labor, the prices current of property furnished the service and the facilities and expense of transportation. For the purpose of furnishing the troops with quartermaster's, commissary's and medical supplies as well as the means of transportation the officers and agents of the staff departments of the late volunteer service made such purchases of property and employed such labor as was deemed necessary and was required by the proper authorities.

In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of the country embraced in the field of operation during the late Indian war and established on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses carefully adjusted prices of the several local markets.

The amount awarded by the commission was $6,011,475 [illegible], which the third auditor cut down to $2,714,808 55. The third auditor justifying himself to the congressional committee on military affairs, sardonically remarks:

My action therefore may be considered in [illegible] degree as in the nature of a scaling [illegible] rather than an adjudication or endorsement of [illegible] claims so far as all [illegible] ed.

"Scaling" is a good word. Yet after the prices had been scaled, the same third auditor issued the regulations governing the payment of these scaled claims. The condition on which any payment would be made was that claimant should forward with his vouchers a receipt in advance acknowledging that the allowance made and paid should be accepted as a full discharge of the debt. The claim was then again scaled by the scaling officer so that those who received payments had been scaled or reduced on an average about 40 per cent. I know full well the popular belief as to the binding effect of a receipt in full of all demands. I also know that although the auditor disclaimed adjudication of claims, that this *quasi* settlement, the payment of part under such conditions as amount to nothing less than moral duress, if I may so express myself, is considered and urged as just cause to delay and refuse any further recognition of this debt. I know the plea of *res adjudicata* has been and will continue to be urged against further legislation, or further opening of this question. I also know that very shortly after that famous report was made, the nation was in the depth of its direst affliction; its energies were taxed to the utmost to carry on a war to prolong and save its very life. How patiently and speedily these people forgo their claims at once they forebore to importune for justice to themselves. How patriotically and promptly were contributed to their country's salvation their noblest and bravest citizens. Again did the people of Oregon and Washington volunteer to perform the duty of protecting those wide domains, so that the general government could be relieved of maintaining troops on the Pacific and could safely withdraw the regulars and use them where the actual struggle was going on. To enable that withdrawal, our volunteers garrisoned the U S forts and held the territory. In that dark day of national gloom Oregon sent her Baker and Washington contributed her Stevens. Both poured out their blood on the battlefield—holy sacrifices that the nation might live forever, one and indissoluble. Are these great facts, so creditable to our loyalty, meaningless?

Res adjudicata, indeed! Oregon and Washington in that Indian war, as in the war for the Union, came forward to contribute their respective shares to the support of the glorious country of which they were a part. In the first, these veterans, our volunteers, defended the country from a savage foe around and about their homes, contributed to the restoration of peace to the country and to the assurance of the future growth of the two territories into American commonwealths. In the latter, they stood guard to assure the integrity of our national territory, they assumed the duty and responsibility of holding the territories loyal, unimpaired and intact through that fearful and protracted struggle.

The consistent and uniform loyalty of both Oregon and Washington to the Union at all periods of their history, in peace and during the disastrous civil war, surely give the falsehood to the slander that those same communities, that those same citizens so loyal to its flag, so ready and willing to support the government, could have colluded or conspired in 1855-1856 to bring on an Indian war to rob the national treasury. No, no; history and tradition alike confirm that the Indian war of 1855-56 was a general uprising of savage tribes instigated by their own native instincts of perfidy, and for the avowed purpose of wiping out the American settlements. *Res adjudicata!* Let us charitably concede that the immense and hallowed debt of the nation growing out of the war for national endurance, and the adjustment of those vast questions incident to the rehabilitation of a shattered, bleeding country, have really been the occasion of this delay to do us justice, that the disastrous troubles may have occasioned the excusable necessity for the government availing itself of an extension of time in which to meet in full all these obligations and that those troubles for such reason reconcile us to and even palliate such terms as 40 cents on the dollar. Failures are of frequent occurrence among business men. They seek extensions, they compromise for even less than the third auditor scaled our people. But cannot we all recall instances of those who have settled with their creditors and been discharged for even less than 30 cents on the dollar, who when prosperity returned have felt that such settlement did not excuse them from requiting those who had served and trusted them. Voluntarily and manfully they have come forward and satisfied the deficiency, principal and interest. Shall it be said that a great nation will be less true to its obligations? Can it be believed that our country will be dishonest to its veterans, to those who, trusting it, impoverished themselves in providing the means to perform a duty which it belonged to that government to have performed? Let us continue to hope, let the faith still abide with us that our country is as honest and honorable as she is glorious and grand. The veterans of that war have the right to insist that simple justice shall be done. They have the right to insist that they shall be so "recognized" as to be placed on the same footing as the troops who have engaged in any other war, and that the Indian war in which they serve shall be recognized as a war.

They have the right to demand that the war debt shall be paid in full, because it is their due. But for the greater reason that by such payment is lifted the cloud of obloquy and censure which has shrouded our volunteers, our territorial authorities and our people through a whole generation.

I appreciate that sentimentalism so prevalent in Eastern communities. Tradition, [illegible] romance, stilted literature, and even the educators of the schools have instilled a false idea of the aboriginal race. To the Indian has been attributed a grandeur of character, a native nobleness. [illegible] that they cultivate a sympathy which continues until personal contact at the first interview checks it [illegible] disgust, and every [illegible] thought as to the noble son of the forest and the plain is forever dispelled. But none the less this Indianophobia exists, and every Indian outbreak or massacre of whites has its justification as the deserved retributive justice of an unprovoked outrage committed by our race. To this class, and they are numerous, outrages perpetrated by Indians on unoffending white settlers only enhance the nobleness of Indian character. I know also of the proneness of writers and correspondents, pandering to this prevalent prejudice, to assume that so called Indian wars owe their origin to whites having provoked them by wrongs to the Indians, with intent to cause the latter to retaliate. This they give as the origin of Indian wars, and ascribe as the purpose the creation of the opportunity for speculation by manufacturing claims against the treasury of the United States.

For three decades such has been said and written by these *pseudo* philanthropists of and concerning the Oregon Washington Indian war. The men who sit before me and upon this platform participated in that war. Others furnished arms and ammunition to the authorities, others supplied the subsistence and the transportation. How is it that these men enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens? Why have they received and are they receiving from a grateful and trusting people all [illegible] of honor and trust in state and nation. This glorious state, not only its establishment but also its rapid and steady advance to progress and power, is materially attributable to the patriotism and sterling manhood of the pioneers of these territories, who bore the brunt of that war, contributed many valuable lives and furnished services and supplies exceeding six millions of dollars. These men and the glorious commonwealths which their labors so successfully founded are not the men to outrage Indians, to provoke hostilities nor to rob the nation's treasury. Their labors so well performed, their ambition so laudable, falsify the slanderous assault upon their manhood, their patriotism and their humanity. Another fact: This grandeur of statehood, (for Washington has all the elements but that same tyranny which repudiates the war debt of 1855-6 denies to her people the representation and vote to which she is entitled in the congress of the United States, denies to her the privilege of home rule), I say these two great commonwealths in which we feel such just pride, so greatly the result of the labors of their pioneers, their war veterans, are the living and enduring monuments to their merit, there lest claim for indemnity from that government they so patriotically and ably served. One more fact, which of itself demonstrates the mendacious absurdity and falsity of the assumption of these self-constituted watch dogs of the treasury, these zealots who prate that the Oregon-Washington Indian war was a scheme by whites to speculate and raid upon the national treasury. The war region embraced seven degrees of latitude lying between the Pacific ocean and the Rocky mountains. The white settlements in the main were confined to the slope westward of the Cascade mountains. The mass of the hostile Indians, except in Southern Oregon, were tribes located east of that range. There were no railroads then. In October, 1855, there was but little, if any, communication between the people of the settlements north of the Columbia river and those of Oregon south of Salem. No communication whatever between those of Washington settlements and those of Southern Oregon, very little, if any, between the Willamette settlers and those south of the Calapoola. No one will dare to assert so glaring an untruth as, that there could have been or was collusion or co-operation between the settlers of Rogue river valley and those of the Willamette valley. It is absurd to insinuate that there was any concert of action, thought of or [illegible] between white persons of two different settlements until the acts of hostility [illegible] been actually committed by the Indians against such settlements. Were absurd, if asserted as having been between those of Willamette Valley and Rogue [illegible] No. Truth unequivocally proclaims that these [illegible] enemies of [illegible] struck down our defenseless people at all exposed points from the forty second to the forty ninth parallel; that they assailed the isolated settlements and massacred our women and children so nearly at one and the same time as to demonstrate that the time had been agreed upon. The Indians fell upon the whites simultaneously upon the [illegible] of Oregon and Washington at all points. The actual existence was the first intimation had by the settlements or settlers. The avowed extermination by the Indians was the first concert of action by the people.

This fact alone should forever put to the blush of shame these slanderers and falsifiers. We can and will outgrow the repudiation of that debt, but we earnestly protest against "adding insult to injury," by the foul and false assertion that the Indians in 1855 were instigated to the murder of our people by any act of any Oregonian or Washingtonian, or that such instigation had its inspiration in a plot or scheme to bring on an Indian war to the end that the National treasury might be robbed in [illegible] its expense.

With the utmost confidence, therefore, we assert as a proposition that cannot be successfully disputed: It having been the duty of the general government so to protect the territories and the respective settlements and people therein, if by its neglect the exigency arose imperatively demanding that the citizens should arm in defense of those territories, then was and now is it the bounden duty of that government to assume all the expense attending such necessary act of the citizens.

Time is not afforded to pursue in detail the military operations of that war, whether of the regulars or the territorial volunteer forces. The omission of notice of the movements of the United States regular troops engaged in that war must not be attributed to any disposition or desire to ignore their valuable presence and aid, or their very important services in ultimately subjugating the hostile tribes and punishing the chief instigators of the war.

My purpose has restricted me to establishing that those to whom had been entrusted by the government the duty of protecting the people of Oregon and Washington had failed to have the adequate military force within the territories at the time of the general Indian outbreak of the fall of 1855, that the officers of the U. S. army on duty here had been left without the means to defend the settlements, to enter the hostile country, to demand and punish the murderers and repress hostilities, that by reason thereof the exigency arose for immediate and decisive action on the part of the territorial authorities. The very serious nature of the crisis demanded that the people and authorities should take the necessary steps at once to meet the emergency. Why and how those territorial authorities took the responsibility, and the consequences to them and to our people, have been narrated.

How great the pleasure it would afford to dwell upon and eulogize the valuable services and personal gallantry of Haller, Slaughter, Maloney, Kautz, Keyes, Sheridan, Smith and others in those early days of our troublous times. Later when Gen. Wool had found it convenient to suspend his [illegible] against the [illegible] white settlers of Oregon and Washington and [illegible] attention to the Indian emergency, when adequate forces of troops had been gathered to chastise the hostile Indians, the brilliant and successful campaigns of Wright and Casey, and the gallant services of [illegible] in their respective commands deserve the highest encomium. But the task I have undertaken calls me from them [illegible] their service to the vindication of those who have been cruelly and causelessly assailed and misrepresented. I am not permitted at this [illegible] to eulogize those of the regular army who in their full measure of duty, whom our people will always hold in most grateful and highly deserved remembrance.

I am here to speak for those whose lips are closed forever,—to ask that the cloud of seeming censure and reproach, which defames the life record of our three war governors, Stevens, Mason and Curry, shall be dispelled. I well remember Oregon's governor during that Indian war, George L. Curry. He and I were natives of the beloved city of Philadelphia, and how pleasurably I recall his welcome to me in this city when I had just entered upon life in Oregon, my adopted home. He was ever afterwards my friend. I need not remind you of his many noble characteristics, his amiable manners, his truly lovable disposition. You Oregon veterans and pioneers all remember him as a modest and unassuming gentleman, one who would eschew trouble, who would not court difficulty, who had no fondness to make or live in troublous times, one who tried to learn what duty demanded at his hands, and when he had learned or resolved, none more than he marched forward in resolute, [illegible] consistently to the accomplishment. His character is illustrated in the responsibility he assumed at the outbreak of the war. His message of December 17, 1855, to the Oregon legislature states his reason for believing that two regiments of volunteers were necessary in that emergency:

Indian massacres already constitute a most melancholy chapter in the history of Oregon and it is most sincerely to be hoped that the recent painful occurrences may be the mournful means of [illegible] an ample satisfaction of the past and providing an effectual security against Indian [illegible] in future. I do most earnestly recommend [illegible] the utmost extent of the means and [illegible] of the territory. The lives and property of [illegible] citizens should no more be suffered to remain in jeopardy. It is time that certain security was [illegible] that the Indians upon our frontiers were [illegible] our power [illegible] aggression should [illegible] complete [illegible]

[illegible] governor meant what he said. His [illegible] the Oregon volunteers, fought a battle in the Walla Walla country, which resulted in the complete defeat of the [illegible] and the death of their principal chief Peu-peu-mox-mox.

I am here to ask you to embalm in your deep hearts the memory of that most brilliant and [illegible] young gentleman, Charles H. Mason, acting governor of Washington territory at the time that calamity visited our little settlements on Puget sound. Cool, courageous and constant, without selfishness or sinister motive, the soul of honor, as good and true a man as ever [illegible] I think I see him in his office in that emergency, and recount how he was sustained by his able assistant, adviser and friend Gen. James Tilton. How it would be agreeably passed [illegible] in grateful [illegible] those brave spirits, [illegible] and I find difficulty to repress my just indignation [illegible] that a people led by such men animated by the motives displayed at that trying juncture, should suffer reproach so unjustly and so long. And now I come to our great war governor, Isaac I. Stevens, statesman, patriot, hero.

Since early spring of that year he had labored among the Indians disinterestedly to secure for them the most liberal allowance by the government in exchange for that nominal title and assumed ownership of the expanse of territory over which the savage merely roamed. None more than he, since the days of William Penn, was imbued with that philanthropic spirit of scrupulous respect and sympathetic regard for the rights of the Indian; none more than he believed in the Utopian idea that an Indian could be transformed into a good citizen; none more than he was willing to have the experiment tried and the government bear the expense. To him the Indians were brothers, and so he talked to them in those councils, and not till the humblest Indian present had thoroughly understood the terms of a proposed treaty did he hurry or urge them to sign. He was the friend to the Indians, if ever they had one. He had in the spring and summer made treaties with those recreant tribes who, as soon as his back was turned, commenced their work of murder and rapine. When the outbreak came he was returning from the Blackfoot council. With twenty five men he was traveling in the months of November and December through the hostile region. Refused an escort by the commander of the department of the Pacific, a band of Nez Perce Indians, who held him in the most affectionate regard, who well knew his sincerity of confidence in their race, marched toward the Spokane country, met him and his little party and escorted them to the camp of the Oregon Volunteers, those brave troops, who, by their victory at Walla Walla, had opened the way for the safe return of the governor and his little party.

Isaac I Stevens—the refusal to recognize his services and the services of the volunteers of Washington and Oregon—the repudiation of the debts by him contracted in the prosecution of the Indian war of 1855, are stains upon his brilliant record. Think of it! He under a cloud he, whose stubborn and successful resistance at Chantilly to the Confederate advance, secured that essential delay which saved our nation's capital. It cost the nation one of its oldest, truest soldiers. The glorious hero yielded his life to save, and in that darkest hour of that direful struggle did save his country's capital when its fall might have proven the most fatal of disasters. I am here to claim that if, during the excitement of our critical juncture in the winter of 1855, with a haughty savage foe at our doors greatly outnumbering our able bodied men, our people hemmed in in blockhouses, the U S military commander at variance with our governors and refusing to co operate with our volunteers and even disbanding those who had been accepted by his subordinates—if in such a dilemma a mistaken policy should have been adopted by our authorities and sanctioned and acted upon by our people then I say the precious blood of Stevens shed at Chantilly, the service he there performed, that terrible sacrifice, the yielding up his life for sake of country, should have been accepted as the amplest atonement for any shortcoming or error of judgment. Aye many, many faults, had faults been committed by him for our people or by them in their unbounded [illegible] in him, a confidence he never betrayed or abused.

[illegible] how full and ample an expiation should it prove for he set [illegible] and his willing [illegible] were guiltless of any [illegible] in that exigency as their [illegible] of heaven's first and most urgent command, to protect our homes and the beloved inmates from every danger, to resist even to the death the invader of the peace of those homes, who had devastated them by the cruel murder of our loved ones." Had those authorities and the people of those territories acted differently they would have merited the execration of humanity. Having done right, having acted nobly, having listened to the voice of humanity and patriotism, having obeyed God's law implanted in every human breast, having served country and been true to those who looked up to them and relied upon them in the dark hour of discouragement and danger, the plaudit has been earned by our three war governors—Mason, Curry and Stevens—and with feelings of gratitude to their memory we gratefully accord it, as infinite justice has already decreed, "Well done, good and faithful servants enter in to the joy of your Lord."

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a full house at the W. C. T. U., including Mrs McKinney and a number of others from East Portland, in honor of Mrs Dr Charlton. The debate, last Wednesday evening, rendered the W. C. T. U. social of that date the most entertaining as well as the most instructive of all the socials held by the society this season. The question, "*Resolved*, That woman is as culpable, through society, for intemperance, as man, through politics," is in itself quite a simple one, but discussed as it was by first-class talent on both sides, it almost puzzled three first-class judges (one of them a real judge) to decide. The affirmative took the ground that woman is a free moral agent, at least under the Christian dispensation, and enlightened countries ought not only to frown upon all social customs that tend to the degradation of the race, but to exert a positive influence in favor of moral reforms. In that she has not done so but has pandered generally to these customs, especially to social wine drinking, and has often proffered to man the cheean cup, thereby degrading instead of elevating society. Inasmuch as no woman is accorded superior moral power and influence, she is culpable for not using that influence to discourage and suppress intemperance. The argument concerning young women was strong. It is in their prerogative to choose for their associates such gentlemen as will not be enslaved nor seek to enslave woman in this regard. If young women would universally frown upon those young men who drink, how long would the drink habit continue? The drink traffic, with its myriad saloons, would itself and in toto become a thing of the past. Therefore woman is culpable, through society, for the continuance of this evil as is man through politics.

On the other hand, those on the negative argued that woman is not in a financial or political condition to successfully resist this evil. If man cannot be allowed to put wine upon his own table, if so inclined, he will go where he can have all the wine he wants. Woman is dependent, therefore she must be submissive, or at least must compromise her principles so that of two evils she may choose the least. This pusillanimity on the part of women has always met, as it deserves, the contempt of all men, and constitutes, in our opinion the weakest argument, but the fact that men in politics use all their influence and all the money they can command, pandering to the low animal instincts of the lowest class of humanity, encouraging the drink traffic and drinking customs of society in order to gain their party ends, that men through politics do more than anybody in any other way to support this evil, was a strong argument on the negative.

Again, it was argued on the affirmative that there is a power behind the throne that is greater than the throne, and that power is public sentiment; that woman has as much, or more, to do with molding public sentiment as man. The individual influence of such lives as Elizabeth Frye, Lucy Hayes and others who gained the respect of all mankind and revolutionized customs was quoted. The mighty influence of the women's crusade culminating in that great world wide organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance union, proves that woman wields a most potent influence in society and therefore is as culpable through society, as man, through politics, for the evils of drink. Mrs [illegible] struck the keynote when she said, "Every family is a little political organization representing the government, and any family is defective that has in its circle one individual member who does not consider himself responsible for the success of that organization." Mrs [illegible] Miller brought down the house when she pertinently asked and answered the question, "Would my husband *dare* to ask me to place wine upon the table? Not much." Mrs Dr Hurt arraigns man as the assumed lord of creation, and holds him responsible as if he really were, while she virtually excuses woman, on the ground of her disabilities more than either divine or human laws will justify. Mrs Dr Simon and Mrs Dr [illegible]hart [illegible] seemed to be looking upon the virtues of the most virtuous women of all the ages and at the most vicious of the men. Mrs Slade Smith argued on the affirmative when she preferred the negative side of the question. All the speakers were cheered, and the audience was much [illegible] Mrs Dr Owens Adair closed her [illegible] wisely and well, and she herself [illegible] that they all did splendidly. That [illegible] the verdict of our president and all present as far as we know, all of which goes to prove that temperance is a living issue of the living age.

JANE [illegible] WEEKS.

EARLY TELEGRAPHY.

The Man who Helped Prof Morse Out of a Difficulty.

Washington *Critic*: Some months since the *Critic* published a number of interesting incidents connected with the early history of telegraphy in this country, which, having attracted the attention of Mr W. H. H. Ward, managing director of the Ward Axle, Brake & Coupling company at Monongahela City, Pa., he contributes to the *Republican* of the latter place a chapter of his own experience as the advisory assistant of Prof Morse in making his first experiments. Mr Ward says:

"In April, 1844 the start for laying wires was made from Washington by trying it under a process by a Mr Cornell of Ithaca, N. Y., himself as the superintendent of the work by laying the wires, encased in lead pipe, eighteen inches underground. When the first 600 feet were laid it was discovered that the recording pen, of three points, showed weakness, and with the second 600 feet additional weakness, and when the third 600 feet was added the pen refused to make legible impressions on the paper as then used. Then the professor hastened to the patent office in a fever of excitement to consult with the writer what to do, for the professor frankly stated that all his hopes had now gone up, and he seemed as helpless as a wet rag. But when told to hang it up he immediately recovered his electric elasticity, sprang to his feet, and went for the men who were anxiously awaiting his return. He said 'The problem is solved by hanging up the wires,' and it was. The next day Prof Morse and the writer settled on glass insulators, and for economy obtained gratis the necks of beer and porter bottles from Baltimore and Washington hotels, and at the meeting of the whig nominating convention in May, 1844, the line was completed to the Relay station, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and by June 2 to Baltimore."

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STORY OF Labor in All Lands and Ages, by John Cameron with an introduction by Mr T. V. Powderly, illustrated with diagrams and portraits of leading labor lights; this is the only book with which Mr Powderly is in any way identified; with 800 pages, cheapest and best selling book out; large commissions. For territory apply to R B Swayne 6 Eddy st San Francisco. 29o1m

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical; four years success in Portland. DR SILI, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block First and Market sts. Lock box 463 Portland, Or. 13o tf

WANTED—HELP.

BARBER WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT to a first class barber at the City Baths 248 First street. 2n?

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 115 Tenth st. N W cor Washington bet the hours of 9 A M and 12 M. 2otf

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHer and 2 good ironers. Address stating experience Box 79 City. o?tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—$8000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS suitable real estate security. Inquire X N STEVENS 110 First st. 2oatf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a competent girl. Inquire [illegible] room 24. 2n4

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CHOICE RESIDENCE [illegible] Harris and Hall [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK IN [illegible] Twelfth and H sts. [illegible] GILLIGAN BROS Salem Or 15atf

FOR SALE—IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY [illegible] COTT WILLIAMS Oregon City [illegible]

CHEAP HOMES—EASY PAYMENTS ON THE [illegible] For Sale—A few fine level lots [illegible] from the Albina ferry for $100 each; payable $5 per month. This is an excellent opportunity to [illegible] a home on easy terms. Apply early to C. A. REED Sixth and Alder sts. m16tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTable engines and boilers 10 to 25-horse power also [illegible] MITCHELL FISCHER & KETSCHER 6.5 Myrtle st Oakland Cal 12 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. H. GREENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg) Portland Or, wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry etc. 206 Kearney st Room 8 San Francisco. No goods sold at retail. [illegible]

PORTLAND STOVE WORKS FORMERLY Novelty Iron Works. Manufacturers of Cooking, Heating Stoves and Ranges and all kinds of Castings. None but first white labor employed. MONTAG CLEAVER & CO. Props. Front and Mill sts. Portland

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CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 55 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 43 and 45 Front street, Portland, Or

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MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 117 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my former wife Delia M. Hall after this date. Oct 28 1886. 30o3 w3 J. V. HALL.

ABEONA CAPTAIN WILLIS FROM GLASgow.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO. Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP [illegible] WEMYSS CAPT COLQUHOUN, [illegible]—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. TAYLOR YOUNG & CO

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 F st. Portland Or. 4mtf

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 1.—The tax roll for 1886 is completed and ready for your inspection. The School Directors are now acting as a Board of Equalization, and will meet at the office of the School Clerk Nov. 6 1886, at 3 P. M. to complete the work, approve the roll, and issue a warrant to collect the tax. T. T. STRUBLE School Clerk. Office Room 13 Portland Savings Bank Block.

$400 REWARD—A REWARD OF FOUR hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who has committed or who shall commit or who has or shall be concerned in committing the outrage of blowing up or attempting to blow up any house occupied by Chinese with dynamite or gunpowder. Reward payable on conviction of each or any offender. October 1886. 16o1m CHUNG WA WE KUN

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE,
PORTLAND OREGON, October 6 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of works for the water supply of the city of Portland, Oregon will be received at this office until 12 M. December 15th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the printed specifications dated August 25th, 1886, and will include thirty one miles of wrought iron pipe 7" and 22 inch in diameter; three iron bridges; two thousand feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river; a reservoir within the city limits, and all other works described in the specifications, excepting those specified as "Head works" which are not in this contract.

The specifications provide that the wrought iron pipe shall be made of iron sixty inches in width, but proposals will also be received for furnishing the iron, and for manufacturing the entire length of pipe of iron either forty two, forty eight or sixty inches in width.

Proposals will also be received for the construction of all the works described in the specifications, excepting the Head works for a lump sum, the contractor being at liberty to use iron for the pipes either forty two, forty eight, or sixty inches in width, the whole work to be completed within eighteen months after signing the contract.

In these modified forms of proposals the width of iron proposed will be stated in the bids, and a copy of these [illegible] will be attached to each bid.

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," and addressed to Philip C. Schuyler, clerk of the Water Committee, Portland Oregon.

The specifications and such further information as may be required will be furnished on application by

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Engineer of the Water Committee,
10o td Portland, Oregon.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1886.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is shown by the elections that, though the relative strength of politics is not much changed since 1884, yet such changes as have occurred are on the whole unfavorable to the prospects of the democratic party. The republicans have gained a good many members of the house of representatives, they hold their own in legislatures that are to elect senators, and moreover, they are favored by the fact that the prohibition movement, as a method of drawing from the republican party, has apparently passed its culmination and is on its decline. Another significant thing is the apparent fact that the labor movement, so called, threatens the democratic party quite as much as the prohibition movement heretofore has menaced the republican. In New York, Chicago and other cities the socialist and labor movement has detached from the democratic party a mighty mass of voters, without whom that party can have no prospect whatever of success in a national contest; and now the thing that remains to be seen is whether these voters will persist in their undertaking to maintain a distinct party, or whether they can be won back to their former affiliations.

The vote cast for George in New York was in the circumstances astonishing and prodigious. Its magnitude will impress the leaders of the socialistic movement with a sense of their power, and they will be likely to insist that the democratic party shall make a "deal" that will satisfy them; or if it refuses to do this they will go on in business on their own account. Either way their action is likely to embarrass the democratic party greatly. For that party, if weakened in New York city, can have no hope of national success. Its position as a national party depends wholly on the co-operation of this huge socialistic vote of New York with the ex-Confederates of the Solid South; and if this alliance cannot be kept up, down goes the democratic party.

It is certain that the democratic majority in the next house of representatives will be much less than in the present one. Were a contest permitted in elections throughout the South, the democratic majority in the house would easily be overthrown; but experience during many years has shown that every attempt to contest elections there has been met, especially in six or eight states, with fraud and with violence of various degrees, running in many instances into common massacre or private murder; and hence all effort to contest the states south of Virginia and Tennessee has for many years been abandoned. In every Northern state, no matter how feeble the minority party, there is an active contest and fair play; but from many of the states of the South the only returns from elections that the telegraph gives us is such statements as these: "There was no opposition to the democratic candidates;" "the campaign was dull and one-sided;" "but few votes were cast and it was a walk-over for the democrats." There needs no assertion of the fact that there would be opposition if it were not ridden down by lawless violence; for American citizens like to participate in politics and contest for the direction of affairs and for the rewards of office too well willingly to let any set of men bear off these honors and rewards without contest, through long periods of time.

But as the South has been for many years and will remain during a further indefinite period a constant democratic quantity, without reference to the questions discussed and voted upon in other parts of the Union, the problem of national politics is whether the alliance so long maintained between the South and the city of New York will be continued, or whether the socialistic movement, whose strength was shown in the vote for George, will prove to be the entering wedge for separation of these two effective forces of the democratic party. It is possible indeed that the republicans might beat them again in combination, as they have done many times heretofore, but this is always doubtful, since any "side movement," like the prohibition campaign of 1884, might call off votes enough from the republicans in the pivotal states to let the opposition in.

THE ELECTION OF HEWITT.

Sidney Smith had a witty brother who hated and yet admired Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, and once he said, "I'd like to hang O'Connell and then I'd erect a monument to him under the gallows." The people of New York city have hung Henry George, but they ought to erect a monument to him under the gallows, because his candidacy forced Tammany to nominate a first class man for mayor; a man who will not trade away his great trust; who not only will not steal, but will not wink at stealing in others. Hewitt is a model mayor for a great city. He is an old man of business, who has won his own way by honorable methods of trade; he is a sound thinker on all subjects of social and political consequence; he is pure, able and peaceable. Under the circumstances the republican men of business acted wisely in refusing to vote for Roosevelt. He is not a man of business; he has brains enough to be permitted to inherit his father's money; he is a dude politician in kid gloves and claw hammer coat. One day he is a mugwump, screeching for reform, the next day he is an iron-clad Blaine republican; one day he is a revenue reformer, next day he is a radical protectionist. He is to New York politics what Henry Cabot Lodge is to Massachusetts, only Lodge is a man of superior literary talents, and Roosevelt's only talent seems to be a talent for telling big stories concerning the big game he has bagged in the West. It is a curious fact that while George is defeated, Hewitt, who has beaten him, is the most liberal thinker on all questions that concern labor that is contained in congress. In November, 1880, Hewitt made a speech in which he said:

> What rights have the workingmen—the poor men—in the unearned increment in the property of the country? By unearned increment I mean the property which is accumulated without effort by its possessor. For instance, I have in my mind's eye a man who inherited some property in real estate in this city, which in the lapse of years has grown to enormous value. That value has come with the growth of the city. The growth of the city has been the result of the industry and the intelligence of the people. The holder of the property has done nothing to increase its value, he has simply held on to it. By no act of his has he accumulated his wealth. All of that has been done by other people, who do not benefit by it a particle. He is allowed to retain possession of it, because we do not know how to arrange it better. But is not the workingman, who by his productive labor, made the land rich, entitled to a share of it—not in the communistic sense that has lately received attention—but has he not some rights in that property which is the result of his skilled and industrious labor, and not of the man who holds possession? It seems to me he has a right which should be made to tell for him in some way, and if in no other than in lessening the burden of taxation. Every intelligent person knows that John Stuart Mill has discussed the question of increment, and has arrived at the conclusion that in some way it should belong to the people and not to the individual who happens to get possession of it. I think the subject will bear a more exhaustive discussion before the people than it has as yet received.

Hewitt here clearly marches to a certain length with George, but he does not approve of Mr. George's mode of settlement. Mr. George goes further than Hewitt in his remedy for an evil that both recognize, but they agree as to its reality, and only differ as to the remedy. Mr. Hewitt seems to have what we might call a tentative temperament, and pauses for a reply, while George, with more self-esteem, outs with his nostrum. The working men who voted for George cannot find any great fault with Hewitt, who is keenly alive to the evils that George denounces, and only halts at George's remedy as worse than the disease that both have diagnosed and denounced. In all this campaign no man between Hewitt and George has uttered so good a word as Chief Engineer Arthur, when he said:

> The one and only cure for all these labor troubles lies in the three words—organization, arbitration, moderation. We have no sympathy with those organizations who think that might is right, and that the rich owe the poor a living. There is no such thing as an inherent antagonism between capital and labor, but there always exists an antagonism between work and idleness. All capitalists are not rich, and I hope there is none among you but can count himself a capitalist, be his pile ever so small.

GOVERNOR BEAVER.

Gen. James A. Beaver is elected governor of Pennsylvania for four years from January 18, 1887. Gen. Beaver is a remarkable man. He comes of old Pennsylvania-German stock on his father's side. His parents were people of moderate circumstances, able to give him a good common school and academical education. In youth Beaver was noted for the piety, purity and unselfishness of his life. When the war broke out he was one of the first to volunteer; went to South Carolina with his regiment, was promoted to be colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania regiment, and reported for duty to Gen. Hancock while the first battle of Fredericksburg was raging. In every subsequent battle of the army of the Potomac Gen. Beaver bore a distinguished part. His handling of his regiment at the Wilderness attracted the attention of Gen. Gibbon, who personally expressed to him his appreciation of the excellent military conduct of his men. At the battle of the North Anna, when Barlow's division of Hancock's corps re-crossed the river under the fire of the enemy, Gen. Beaver commanded the rear guard with great credit. During his service he was five times wounded, receiving his last wound, by which he lost his leg, in one of Hancock's assaults upon the Weldon railroad in August, 1864. Beaver had been badly wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, and had hurried back to his command before he was entirely recovered. He arrived just when his brigade was forming for battle, led it into action, and within an hour was on his way back to the hospital he had just left, disabled by a wound that came near costing him his life. Gen. Beaver was lost to the service, but he was cheered on his sick bed by personal letters of thanks for his gallant service from Gen. Meade and from Gen. Hancock. When Beaver ran for governor four years ago and was beaten by Pattison, because of the secession of republican independents under Wolfe, Hancock wrote a letter of the warmest character, indorsing Gen. Beaver as a soldier. Beaver has since the war devoted himself with success to business and has amassed a competence, but he is to-day just what he was as a boy—a plain, simple, pure man, able, independent and absolutely upright in his public and private life. Pennsylvania has done herself honor by electing a model citizen governor, that is a man who was gallant in war and yet is conservative in peace. Mr. Blaine, in one of his speeches urging the election of Gen. Beaver, said:

> If the democrats and republicans desired to select two candidates to personify the issues as they were advocated by those parties in the time of Buchanan and Lincoln, one would select Mr. Black and the other Mr. Beaver. Mr. Black inherits all the heresy of the democratic doctrine of state rights. Mr. Beaver inherits and has sealed with his blood all the great principles which invigorated the arm of Abraham Lincoln in subduing the rebellion. If you wish to take a step backward for twenty-five years, elect Mr. Black. But if you wish to reaffirm all that the republicans have accomplished, vote for Gen. Beaver.

EARLY OPPOSITION TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

It is quite certain that a determined effort will be made in congress this winter to defeat the river and harbor bill. Opposition to this measure has become a settled policy with the corporate and monopoly interests of the country, including the biggest of all monopoly interests, namely, the commercial interest of New York city. The money appropriated by the last congress became available so late that in many instances it was not considered advisable to expend it this year, and it will be on hand while congress is considering the new bill. This fact will be used as an argument against the proposition to make fresh appropriations, and is likely to prove a very potent one. The short session, too, is unfavorable for the fortunes of the river and harbor bill. Time is required to make it up, to discuss it and to amend it (as must always be done) after it leaves the house. It is easy for those who oppose the bill to extend each of its progressive stages and postpone its final consideration till the end of the session; and this they never fail to do. And besides the outspoken and legitimate opposition, and this half-legitimate parliamentary opposition of delay, the bill must meet the dangers of overloading which beset it in the house of its friends as well as in the house of its enemies.

Even this early, a month before the meeting of congress, the campaign of opposition has begun. Newspapers all over the country are being used, many of them without knowing it, to make the bill unpopular. They are being supplied with reports from Washington and elsewhere setting forth the worst features of the last and of the several former bills, all artfully designed to make the river and harbor appropriation a measure of bad odor.

Against all the disadvantages of the situation nothing but vigilant and able management can prevail. The friends of the bill outside of congress should keep their representatives in mind of their wishes, and its friends in congress should be persistent in season and out of season. The river and harbor committee should be urged to make up the bill early in the session and it should be kept to the fore in the house from the hour it is reported.

It is well known that the president signed the last bill with great reluctance, and only because there was no time to relieve it of certain objectionable features. He chose against his inclination to do a little wrong, rather than leave meritorious river and harbor works for a whole year unprovided; but this winter the emergency will not be so serious, and the president is not likely to be so easily persuaded, or to be persuaded at all, if he disapproves of any feature of the bill. There ought to be a regulation by which he could veto one or more items in the bill without vetoing the whole. Such a regulation would render futile all efforts to overload this bill, and would greatly increase its chances of success both in congress and before the president.

WALLA WALLA.

After a long season of hard times, the city of Walla Walla is picking up again and in the wholesomer later development of the Columbia river basin is reassuming the position which she held before the days of the railroads. Her population is increasing, her trade is growing and her finances, as shown by the deposits in the local banks, are in sound condition. The railroads, through which so many benefits were expected, robbed Walla Walla (for a time) of much of her business and changed her status from a district center to a mere local center. The transcontinental roads pass her on two sides and the local road makes its terminus at a point forty miles farther east. The city even yet is literally fenced in as against immigration and (as the trains run) against any but local trade. But under all these disadvantages the place is not only holding its own, but gaining. The strength of its situation as the natural center and business point of a great district, supported by her considerable capital and an active spirit of enterprise, has overcome the artificial disadvantages following the slight suffered at the hands of the railroad builders.

The importance of Walla Walla's situation and her strong position as a business center is proved by the fact that the railroads which at first passed her by, are now reaching out for her. The Blue Mountain branch of the O. R. & N. will soon be completed, and will make a direct connection with the main line at Pendleton. The Northern Pacific now sees its mistake in taking the northern route instead of the direct eastern route through the Walla Walla country and out through the Clearwater pass, and is preparing to enter the district south of Snake river with a branch. For these lines and others contemplated, Walla Walla is the natural objective point, and she is certain to be greatly benefited by their construction.

As population pours into the Columbia river basin, and as new districts are opened by the introduction of rails, Walla Walla will take on more and more the character of a business center. In every great district there is a place to which all other points, in a sense, contribute, and Walla Walla is destined to hold this relation to the great Snake river country.

When Lord Clive was reproached for having enriched himself at the expense of the native princes of India whom he conquered, he made answer to the committee of parliament, "When I think of my opportunity I am astonished at my moderation." That official purity is not even to-day the rule in India may be assumed from the following sentences in a memoir of Hon. Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, a superior court judge who died in 1871: "Such was the integrity of this remarkable man that, having taken a brief from one party in a case and read it, he invariably refused a fee from the other side." The memoir was written by the judge's nephew and we are forced to the conclusion that it is the habit of the Hindoo judiciary to soil their ermine.

WHEAT AND THE TARIFF.

There is a short wheat crop this year in France, in Austria and Hungary, in Germany, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in Great Britain and Russia. It is estimated that France will require from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of imported wheat to make up her deficiency, against a deficiency last year of but 30,000,000 bushels. If our government estimates are correct Great Britain must import 160,000,000 of bushels this year. The wheat-importing countries of Europe required 243,000,000 bushels last year, according to the statistics of our agricultural bureau, and against this was a surplus of 89,000,000 of which Russia furnished 65,000,000; but Russia this year has but a very small surplus and rye is also a small crop. The acreage and product of wheat in India has been largely reduced compared with last year, and the crop is so short in Australia that it is reported that within the last three months wheat has been sent to Australia from California.

But despite the poor wheat crop of Europe the price of wheat in Chicago was lower the 11th ult. than it has been for twenty-four years, the month of December 1884 excepted. October 1 the price was 69⅝c a bushel; in December 1884 it fell to 69⅜ cents. To find a lower price for wheat we must go back to May 1862, when the price in Chicago was 66 cents. In February of that year it fell to 65 cents, and at one time in 1861 it was 10 cents lower. These figures are from the *Inter-Ocean*, which states further that in 1872 the extreme prices were $1 01 and $1 61, and in 1877 they were almost the same, but in the intervening years the lowest prices ranged between 80 and 90 cents. In 1878 the price fell below 80, but afterward the figures were more satisfactory to the farmer until 1884, when the harvesting of an immense crop, (512,000,000 bushels,) sent down the price to the figures above quoted. The range in 1884 at Chicago was from 69⅜ to 90⅞, and last year it was from 72½ to 91⅝. The low prices of December, 1884, were due in great measure to the size of the crop. The crop of 1885 was only 357,000,000 bushels, or 155,000,000 bushels less. This shortage was caused by the failure of winter wheat. The latest reports of the agricultural bureau indicate that the crop just harvested amounts to about 457,000,000 bushels.

The recent decline in prices is attributed to a falling off in export demand, but wheat has recovered about four cents and it is expected the export demand will be resumed.

Of course at 70 cents in Chicago wheat gives the farmer a very small return for his investment of money, time and toil. The judgment of the Eastern press seems to be that while wheat will probably revive, "the days of 'dollar wheat' in Chicago are gone probably never to return."

The *Milling World* recently said: "The farmers of the United States would to-day be getting 20 cents a bushel less for their wheat than they now get were it not for the protective tariff of 20 cents a bushel imposed on imported wheat by our government."

This is saying that protection raises the price of American wheat to the exact amount of the tariff tax laid on imported wheat, and thus puts $90,000,000 or so a year into the pockets of our farmers, estimating the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels. This is absurd, because the price of our wheat is not affected at all by our tariff on imported wheat; the price of our whole crop depends on the price of our surplus, which is sold in the free market of Liverpool in competition with the surplus wheat of all other grain-growing countries. Of course, since our tariff on wheat cannot fix the price of wheat in Liverpool, it does not fix its price in Chicago. What does Senator Edmunds or Mr. Blaine think to-day about their pet theory that a protective tariff makes a "home market" for the American farmer's wheat, corn and pork by keeping out foreign goods? Does the American farmer seriously believe to-day that he is specially enriched by a protective tariff which promised to make for him "a home market"? It looks very much as if wheat rose and fell without any reference to our protective tariff; as if wages were high or low without reference to a protective tariff; as if the consumer in the last analysis paid all the taxes imposed for the benefit of protected domestic manufactures.

The elevator charges in Chicago are maintained at the same extortionate rates that prevailed when wheat was high. For twenty years the capital invested in the elevator business in Chicago has earned about 40 per cent. per annum, and the Chicago *Times* says that "it will become the duty of the legislature to take the matter in hand."

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M. P. of Dundee, who has been in Portland for some days past (this being his third or fourth visit here), has taken a special interest in parliament in all subjects relating to the United States. At his instance the consular agents of Great Britain in this country have been instructed to prepare reports on the homestead and pre-emption laws prevailing in the United States. At the last session Mr. R. introduced a bill for the purpose of legalizing the principle of these laws in Great Britain and it is expected that the consular reports will contain strong evidence in support of the measure. British consuls, also at Mr. Robertson's request, are reporting on the state laws affecting British companies in this country. The fabulous reports circulated by unscrupulous persons in this country regarding the amount of unclaimed deposits in the court of chancery and the British banks, led Mr. R. to prepare a measure compelling the publication of the accounts of such deposits. Instead of the five hundred millions commonly reported to be lying in the court of chancery the amount unclaimed is authoritatively stated not to exceed five millions of dollars.

The elections of Tuesday, the first in most of the states since the democrats gained the government in 1884, show that the republican party is still a party of intense vitality. It has none of the meekness which often comes of being whipped. It is evident that the great mass of the party hope to regain the government in 1888. They look upon Cleveland's election as an incident and an accident, and are rather eager than otherwise for the time to come to fight the battle over again. The republican party is not a party that will stand a long course of defeat. It is made up of the progressive, aggressive, nervous elements of our population. Its ranks are filled with men who fight to win. It has none of those elements inclined by natural bias to opposition, none of the creeds of conservatism. Such a party, failing to win and thoroughly humiliated by repeated disaster, ceases to fight and its forces scatter. But it is evident that the party does not take the defeat of 1884 as final. It does not assume the tone of an opposition party, and it will enter the next campaign strong in the hope of success.

The defeat of Morrison, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, is the most notable reverse the democrats have suffered. He is defeated, after full discussion of the tariff question, by a man much abler than himself, who attacked his free-trade proclivities and beat him on the question in a democratic stronghold. Two years ago Morrison's majority in his district exceeded 2800, and he thought himself invincible. His defeat will make democratic congressmen who represent manufacturing districts more cautious than ever about committing themselves to tariff reduction. Randall will be stronger in the next house than in the present one. Carlisle, speaker of the house, who was considered invincible is possibly defeated by a labor candidate. In this case no serious contest was expected and Carlisle's friends were caught napping.

LAMAR.

Several weeks ago, at the request of leading democrats of East Tennessee, Major L. H. Wagoner was appointed United States pension agent at Knoxville. The new appointee was a gallant Union soldier, major of the Thirteenth Tennessee cavalry. On his appointment a number of democrats came to Washington and urged Secretary Lamar to recommend to the president the revocation of the appointment, on the ground, that as a member of the legislature of 1865 Wagoner voted to disfranchise ex-confederates, and also voted for a resolution to offer a reward for the arrest of ex-Gov. (now senator) Isham G. Harris. Secretary Lamar made the following manly response, in rebuke and refusal of this request:

> The secretary of the interior declines to recommend the revocation of Maj. Wagoner's commission as pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn. Maj. Wagoner was appointed upon the recommendation of the leading and best citizens of Tennessee of all parties, who represented him as a man fully qualified in integrity, intellect and character, for the duties of the position, and as a man endeared to the people by his consistent support during the past twenty years, of their highest and best interests. The fact brought out against him since his commission was issued that he had given an unjust and unwise vote for disfranchisement when he was a young man not more than 21 years of age, immediately after the war, when the passions of both sides were roused to the highest pitch, should not now be used to ostracise him from public trust among a people to whose rights and interests he has ever since been true and loyal. We have all been contending that the issues of the war and the passions growing out of it, should not be kept alive, and I do not now know of any instance in which precept can better be enforced by example than this. Both sides in Tennessee showed the courage to fight. I am confident they have also that higher quality—the magnanimity mutually to forgive.

This answer was worthy of the man who dared to speak eloquent words of praise over Charles Sumner's grave, on the eve of his election to the U. S. senate as the representative of the white line democrats of Mississippi. Lamar was so devout a secessionist in 1860 that he wrote Davis, December 24: "I rejoice that we have you to rest upon and confide in; I do not know what we could do without you. May God preserve you to us. I am as ever and *forever* your supporter, ally and friend." Lamar is a sincere Southern man, but he had brains and philosophic candor enough to agree with Blaine in 1879, that "the ballot in the hands of the negro, however its exercise may have been embarrassed and diminished, has been to that race a means of defense and an element of progress." Mr. Lamar said:

> "If slavery was to be abolished, it must, I think, be admitted that there could be nothing short of complete abolition, free from any of the affinities of slavery; and this would not have been effected so long as there existed any inequality before the law. The ballot was, therefore, a protection of the negro against any such condition, and enabled him to force his interests upon the legislative consideration of the South. And I think I can safely say for that people what Mr. Blaine says for himself, that if the question were again submitted to their judgment, they "would vote for negro suffrage in the light of experience with more confidence than they voted for it in the light of an experiment."

Julian Hawthorne, a young man of some ability and reputation in literature, but conspicuous chiefly as the son of his father, has made a sad mess out of an interview with James Russell Lowell. Hawthorne was received politely by Lowell, who was the life-long friend of his father, and entertained with a long talk about matters, things and people not intended for nor adapted to public print. Hawthorne, whose perceptions of propriety (as exposed by his writings about his father) are so somewhat obtuse, reported Lowell's whole talk in the New York *World*, and has involved that gentleman in serious embarrassment. This was the occasion for the sharp speeches against Hawthorne reported by telegraph. Hawthorne, of course, had no thought of giving offense, but his part in the affair was without excuse. The whole incident illustrates the rudeness of a popular style of journalism which calls itself enterprise.

Amid the hilarity in New York last week over the Bartholdi statue, it was overlooked that France was not represented in the ceremonies by a single official. A French man-of-war which had been in New York harbor for several days sailed away two days before the celebration. Commenting on these facts the Chicago *Tribune* says: "It may be urged that the government did not feel bound to appear on that occasion because it had not contributed towards the statue, and the gift therefore represented only the sculptor and his friends; but it was none the less an act of flagrant discourtesy that comes with a poor grace from a nation which plumes itself on its politeness and sets itself up as an exemplar of courtesy for the world."

In Washington territory Voorhees is elected by an increased majority. Two or three circumstances have brought about this result. First, the railroad forfeiture question, which gave him votes in many parts of the territory; second, the labor agitation and the Chinese question, which gave him many votes at Puget sound; third, the liquor question, which gave him votes in many places, in consequence of the supposed inclination of the republicans to prohibition. Yet the territory, if brought to a vote on any question of national politics, would give from 5000 to 8000 republican majority.

Perhaps the most remarkable change in Washington territory is in Clarke county. Two years ago it beat Voorhees by 431 votes. It now gives him 500 majority. This change is due to two causes: First, the wish of the people that the land grant of the Northern Pacific lying along the Columbia river and obstructing the settlement of the county be vacated; second, the action of the republicans in pushing prohibition to an extreme that concentrated the whole influence of the liquor trade against them. It is probable that the election of Voorhees is due to this change in Clarke county.

William Henry Harrison Waters of Salem, who, failing to secure as a republican candidate an appointment as clerk of the Oregon supreme court, became a democrat two years ago, has already found his reward. Collector Brooks of the Port Townsend custom house has made him his confidential man and deputy. It is just possible that this appointment will not please the old-timers, but it should be borne in mind that this is not an old-timers' administration.

Did the prohibition craze reach high water mark in 1884? The small part it played in Tuesday's elections would indicate that this is possible. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the people are disposed to favor intemperance. They simply do not regard a general prohibitory law as a practicable measure. And the more they think about it the more they incline to this opinion.

The closeness of the vote in Massachusetts between Ames and Andrew is a merited rebuke to the nomination of a mere money bag for governor. In 1885 Governor Robinson had a plurality of 21,897, and on a full vote Massachusetts' natural republican plurality is at least 25,000. The large vote cast for Andrew is a protest against mere money-bag candidates.

In summing up the results of the elections our democratic brethren doubtless will be led into the inquiry where the indorsement of the national administration comes in. It will be a proper thing to inquire why their party is weaker after controlling the government two years than it was before.

Years ago when the republicans were losing almost everything else the brethren here were accustomed to console themselves with the fact that Washington territory was all right. Now they are doing well enough elsewhere, but ill in Washington territory. The wheel of politics goes round and round.

A reader inquires whether the Bartholdi statue was the gift of the government of France to the United States. Not of the French national government. The idea of the statue was conceived by Bartholdi, who interested a large number of the citizens of France in the plan, and their liberal subscriptions were followed by a donation of 10,000 francs by the city of Paris, and 300,000 francs by more than one hundred other cities. The statue is a good-will offering of the French people to the United States.

In Washington territory the republicans always elect the brigadier-generals. If the brethren will receive a hint from THE OREGONIAN, it will suggest that they nominate one of their generals for delegate next time.

Randall to Carlisle and Morrison: "Dear Friends:—I tender my sympathies and regrets. Stay with me on the tariff question next time, and I'll pull you through."

At Olympia 293 women voted, and 843 votes were thrown in all. This disposes of the question whether the women of Olympia are willing to go to the polls or not.

PRESS PITH.

Physic beats the faith cure, because it has the inside track.—New York Picayune.

The royal family always wears its trousers turned up at the bottom, because it is reigning in England.—Life.

"The Telephone Suits" is the heading in an exchange. If it does it must be a different machine from ours.—Puck.

A new book is entitled "Hold Up Your Heads, Girls." We trust that they won't to long as they wear the present style of hat.—Boston Post.

Many a man who thinks he is agoing to set the world afire finds to his sorrow that somebody has turned the hose on him.—New Haven News.

He (tenderly)—And what do you think of the engagement ring I sent you, Jennie? She (delightedly)—Oh, it is beautiful; in fact the handsomest one I ever had given me.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It has been ascertained that there are several spots in the Atlantic Ocean which are over four miles in depth. They are nice, quiet spots to which an old whale can retire to smoke his pipe and wonder over the general wickedness of mankind.—Detroit Free Press.

A Minnesota exchange speaks of a boy whose right hand is badly deformed. It is nearly all forefinger, that member being slender, muscular, and about nine inches in length. For long and weary years the world has been waiting for such a boy as this. He could clear the lamp-chimneys of an entire township.—Chicago Tribune.

The rising generation: Irate parent—Well, sir, when I was a young man I never squandered my father's money in such a scandalous way as you are doing. Son (who knows his father's weakness for cards)—No, perhaps not; but you've been making up for it by squandering *my* father's money at a furious rate ever since you were a young man.—Chicago Rambler.

"I am no longer a street-car driver," he declared passionately to his girl. "My uncle has left me $700,000, and my resignation is already in the hands of the company. When, oh when, may I call you my own?" "Sometime next summer," she said, with a sweet little blush. "And why not sooner?" "Because your feet will hardly get warmed through before then, George, dear."—New York Sun.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

Ghirardelli's Eagle Chocolate is superior to any eastern. It does not fear comparison. 15

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 3, at St. Vincent's hospital, of consumption Edward Graham, aged 45 years.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 28 Washington.

NEW TO-DAY.

SURPRISING, BUT TRUE.

At the Bon Marche, 117 Third st., Ladies' Ready-made Suits from $8 up, Misses from $6. Perfect fit guaranteed. Orders from city or country promptly filled.

D. PORTER & CO.

Six Special Drives:

Ladies' Merino Vests reduced from 50 to 2c9. Cornice Poles given away free of charge with every sale of five-dollar Curtains. German Knitting Worsted reduced from 35 to 24c. Ladies' Striped Hose 5c. Gents' 24-inch White Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c each. Children's Fancy Handkerchiefs 20c per dozen.

L. J. HARTMAN & CO.,
N. E. Corner
Washington
and Third.

-4-7

The question naturally arises as to the meaning of the above. It is merely the number of the store you should look for when in quest of a Good Fall Suit, Overcoat or Furnishing Goods.

A. WALDMAN,
147 First St.

CLOSING OUT BUSINESS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

BAUM'S CASH GROCERY having decided to retire from business, now offer to the public their entire stock of Choice and Selected Groceries and Provisions AT COST. The entire stock must be sold in the next thirty days. We herewith give you a partial list of our prices:

9 bars Frank Siddall Soap	$1 00
14 bars Ivory Soap	1 00
6 papers Arbuckle's Coffee	1 00
5 papers Bakers' Chocolate	1 00
5 papers Germea and Triticum	1 00
5 cans Pigs Feet	1 00
2 cans Climax Mackerel (5 lb each)	1 00
5 cans Table Fruit (2½ lb cans)	1 00
3 bottles Cross & Blackwell Pickles	1 00
6 cans Condensed Milk	1 00
8 bottles Plain or Mixed Pickles	1 00
40 lbs White Beans	1 00
5-gallon keg Pickles	1 00
14 papers Starch	1 00

Teas at cost. Spices at cost. Soaps at cost. Coffees at cost.
BAUM'S CASH GROCERY,
62 Washington st.
N. B.—Shelving, Counters and Fixtures for sale. 4n12

[illegible], LEE & [illegible],
141 First st., Portland, Or.,
Prescription Druggists
AND IMPORTERS OF
French, English, German and American
DRUGS
TOILET ARTICLES
—AND—
Fancy Goods.
French and German Recipes a Specialty.
Prescriptions Dispensed All Hours, Day and Night.
Prompt Attention paid to Interior Orders.

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home at a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city; houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland; no interest on deferred payments. Apply to F. O. GOODIN, 100 Front st. 29otf

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, NO 289 Seventh st. 4n3

TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS—$10,000 Address Loan, care Oregonian. 4n6

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 LIGHT-RUNNING CART Inquire at 121 Second st., cor. Hall. 4n6

FOR RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, 405 First street. 4ntf DAVID STEEL

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS COOPERS, with tools. JAMES KILLEEN, 287 Front st. 4n2

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY AT Chown & Curtis's, 212 First and 9 Salmon sts. 18s29

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Inquire at 71 East Park st., head of Oak. 4n3

HEATING STOVES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS can be found at Chown & Curtis's, 212 First and 9 Salmon sts. 18s29

WANTED—RELIABLE NURSE FOR INFANT 10 months of age. Apply at 265 Eleventh st., Portland, Or. 4n1

FOR RENT—A STORY-AND-A-HALF COTTAGE, containing eight rooms and bath. Inquire at 46 Montgomery st. 4n3

2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; state rent and location. Address C. I. F., care Oregonian. 4n3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; 90 Harrison st., bet. First and Second; convenient to street cars 4n7

OUR GIRLS TAKE KINDLY TO THE CANDIES imported by Stone—fresh every week from the leading manufacturers. 3n1

WANTED—$300 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY on the East Side for one year. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st. 4n1

THE PORTLAND CASH GROCERY, 45 FIRST st., is selling best flour for $4 50 a barrel; granulated sugar, 15 pounds for $1. 4n32

TO LIVE WELL, GO WHERE THERE IS plentiful and well-cooked viands, and that place is the New York Restaurant. 2n1

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, BRIGHT, sunshiny rooms, suitable for man and wife, or gentlemen. Call at 53 West Park st. 4n3

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished, fire, use of bath, with board, at $65 per month for two. 168 Tenth st. 4n3

WANTED—TO TRADE A GOOD ROAD CART for a spring wagon. Call or address F. W. SHORE, 125 Water st., or 312 Front. 4n2

FOR RENT—TWO NEW FIVE-ROOM COTTAGES with bath and Papent closets; rent $22. Inquire at S. E. cor. Tenth and Harrison sts. 2n7

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A GOOD SALESman; is a competent druggist. Address C. E. C., care Plummer & Byerley, Portland, Or. 4n2

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL CLASSES OF security, in sums to suit. Inquire of
2o75 W. A. DALY & SON, 100 First st.

DRESSMAKING — PARTIES DESIRING A first class dressmaker to work in their house will please address Dressmaker, care Oregonian. 3n4

ROGERS' OIL POLISH SHOE BLACK N. 1 best in the world; keeps the leather soft and pliable. T. ROGERS, 250 First st., Portland 3o5

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted by any one but myself. 4n3 JENNETTIE BROOKS.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE NICELY FURNISHED room; suitable for two gentlemen; in private family. Inquire at 68 North Eighth st., bet. D and E. 4n3

$2000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS on city improved real estate security. 4n1 CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st.

WHEN YOU TRAVEL SELECT A GOOD TRUNK or Valise at L. SILBERSTEIN & CO.'S, 147 Front st., opposite the Esmond. Country orders solicited.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH good closet, fire and use of bath: room suitable for two gentlemen; rent, $10. Address H. R. care Oregonian. 4n3

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, topographical, architectural and mechanical drawing; charges moderate. Address L., care Oregonian. 3n4

REOPENED—THE GRAY EAGLE HOTEL, COR. Front and Clay sts.; room with board from $5 to $7 per week; patronage solicited. DICKERSON & DUNN, Prop'rs. 2n1m

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS ability a situation in a wholesale or retail house; will accept any position; best of references given. Address W. L., care Oregonian. 3n3

NOTICE—THE MEDALS AWARDED BY THE Mechanics' Fair Association for 1886 are now ready for delivery at the office of J. B. CONGLE, 108 and 110 Front st., Portland, Oregon. 4n1w

MRS. L. PILGER, NOW THE LEADING DRESSmaker of San Francisco, 115 Powell st., will forward samples of fall goods to her numerous customers. A perfect fit without interview. 22a1w4m

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SITUation as nurse, or housekeeper in a widower's family, or to do chamber-work in a hotel; city preferred. Address Lady, care Oregonian. 4n2

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN A SAFE, GROWing business, and one that is beneficial to the city; no time required unless desired; from $500 to $2500 wanted; will bear investigation. Address O. Q., care Oregonian. 4ntf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A WELL-ESTABlished business for sale, including some of the best agencies on the Coast; or would take partner that could give time and attention to the business. Address Business, care Oregonian. 4ntf

A PARTNER WANTED TO TAKE HALF INterest in a good flouring mill; water power; good wheat country; on line of railroad; in town of 1200 inhabitants; a practical miller preferred, to whom a rare chance is offered. Address Box 53, Roseburg, Or.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERsigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name and style of Reed, Sears & Stevens for the transaction of a General Brokerage, Commission and Insurance business. Office: 15 Stark street.
4n7
Portland, Or., Nov. 1, 1886.
E. Q. REED,
GEO. C. SEARS,
WALDO S. STEVENS

WANTED—AGENTS, IN EACH COUNTY OF Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana for the celebrated, efficient and thoroughly-tested Acme Electric Belt. The only one ever awarded a premium by the Mechanics' Fair for containing a complete and scientifically arranged electric battery—awards being made in '84 and '86, after a severe scientific test by a committee of practical electricians; therefore, unquestionably possessing that most effectual of Nature's remedies—Electricity. This belt, by strengthening and vitalizing the nervous system, effects cures where drugs are entirely inefficient, thus being the best remedy known to mankind for nervous debility and kindred ailments. Each belt warranted. Beware of the quackery and fraudulent pretentions daily appearing in print. For further information, apply to J. W. THOMAS, sole and exclusive manager for the northwest coast of the Acme Belt Agency. Head office: 181 First st., Portland, Oregon. 4n1m

[illegible] ARE BEST 48 First St.

TEACHER WANTED.

A COMPETENT TEACHER OF ARITHMETIC is wanted from 2 till 4 P. M. of each day. Address immediately, Private Student, care Oregonian.

WANTED—10,000 heads of nice Cabbage. Inquire at the German Pickle Factory, No. 86 Morrison street. 4n

ETCHINGS.
RARE ENGRAVINGS.
Wm. A. Fisher, representing W. K. Vickery of San Francisco, has a large collection at Gump's, 184 First st. Mr. Fisher will positively leave Portland Thursday, Nov. 4th.
Visitors are cordially welcome. 2o11*

NEW MARKET THEATER
THIS EVENING, NOV. 3d,
Last Night of the Charming
MISS WOODTHORPE
And Farewell Performance of
May Blossom!
☞ EUGENE, THURSDAY, NOV. 4th.
Secure your Seats at Prentice's music store.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN, C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN [illegible]
Auctioneers and C[illegible]
No. 42 First [illegible]
AUCTION SALE[illegible]
Merchandise, Ho[illegible]
days—Tuesda[illegible]

REC[illegible]

HO[illegible]

[illegible]

HOU[illegible]

We are instr[illegible]
No.[illegible]
ON SATU[illegible]
At 10 o'[illegible]
THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,
COMPRISING
Bedroom, Diningroom & Kitchen
Furniture, Carpets, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 18 Washington St.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED.—About half-past 11 last night T. R. Fisher, who resides at 455 Ninth street, was waylaid, knocked down and robbed of $412 in the south plaza block. During the day he visited Albina for the purpose of buying a lot, taking the money with him, but failed to conclude negotiations, and returned to this side shortly before dark. In the evening he attended a lodge of Knights of Pythias, and was en route home when attacked. He had just passed the band stand when two men rushed upon him from behind, one striking him on the back of the head with a sand bag. The blow rendered him unconscious for the time being, and when he awoke he found his pockets rifled. The highwaymen left the sand bag lying near their victim. Mr. Fisher reported the loss to the police, but was unable to give a description of the men.

AN UNPAID BILL.—The bill of Henry Hewett for insuring the dredger came up in the council last evening. Forbes and Hackeney opposed payment, the former because there was some misunderstanding about the matter which might partially be attributed to him, and the latter because it was unbusiness like to pay it if payment could be avoided. There was certainly a majority of the council in favor of paying the bill, but those opposed were very active in their opposition, while those in favor of paying the bill did not wish to press the matter too strongly, and, moreover, the matter is in awkward shape to be got at properly, and it needs the genius of a Gerdes to get it in a shape for being passed without trouble. One or two filibusterers can made a heap of trouble, but the majority wins in the end.

REMARKABLE SHIPMENT OF APPLES.—Yesterday the well known and enterprising wholesale house of F. H. Page & Co. shipped to one of their customers in Helena, Montana, five car loads of Oregon apples. As the train stood in the O. R. & N. yards, near Ainsworth wharf, the fruit cars properly labeled, it was photographed. The shipment, which equals 2250 boxes, is probably the largest ever made from Oregon, and from one house to another single house in one day, indicates a volume of trade which few outside of business circles appreciate. The large trade this house has enjoyed in green fruit this season is due to the choice stock they have packed and the pains they have taken in selecting for shipment nothing but the best fruit grown in Oregon.

RELAXING VIGILANCE.—The council runs along as smoothly as oil since Gerdes reformed. The meeting passed off so quietly last evening that both Pickett and Hart, who have so long kept vigilant watch over the interests of our tax-paying citizens, were lulled into a sense of false security and slumbered peacefully in their seats while a resolution was passed through authorizing the renewal of a $4000 fire insurance on the tug Herminia. The vote when Woodward's name was called stood four to four. He seemed a little uncertain how to vote, and some one said, "She cost $7000," and another retorted, "She will sell for $3000." But the mayor remarked that she was worth more than that, so Woodward voted for insuring her.

TWO MURDERERS EN ROUTE.—Sheriff Henshaw, of Baker county, arrived here yesterday with two murderers whom he was taking to the penitentiary. One was Dr. Clements, who goes up for eight years for causing the death of Lena De Cota by administering to her poison in performing an illegal operation. The other is John N. Hannon, a 17-year-old boy who shot and killed Eli Carpenter, a farmer, at Bull creek, last summer. Hannon was working for Carpenter at the time he killed him, and, according to the theory of the case just after the murder, was thought to have committed the deed at Mrs. Carpenter's instigation. This was not, however, proven against the woman. Hannon goes to prison for thirteen years.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning a horse belonging to Wm. McGuire, the fish dealer at Third and Morrison streets, skipped across the street from in front of the fish stall, taking the wagon along. The horse paid a visit to Church's tailoring establishment, opposite, and with the assistance of the wagon succeeded in knocking out a post that supported the awning and smashing the glass doors and windows in the store. The awning came down and broke the wagon all up, and the horse, with a pole, harness and other remnants attached to it, skipped up the street. In front of Shanahan's store it was stopped and taken home, and the wagon to a wagonmaker. A carpenter was engaged to fix up the awning.

AN UNKNOWN PATIENT.—Yesterday morning a policeman brought to Good Samaritan hospital a man whom he found lying on the sidewalk in a stupor as if he had been drugged. The patient remained unconscious most of the day, but in a lucid moment gave his name as John Campbell. Beyond this he was unable to give any account of himself. He is about 45 years old, tall, muscular, wears a mustache, and was dressed in a blue suit and a blue cap. He has the appearance of a sailor. Some $30 was found in his pocket, but no papers leading to his identity. If the man has any friends in the city, the hospital management would like to hear from them.

PERMISSION TO ERECT TELEGRAPH POLES.—The county court yesterday ordered that the Postal Telegraph company have the right of way to erect its poles, stretch wires and construct its telegraph line along the sides of the traveled portions of the county roads of Multnomah county, and to keep the same in repair, provided that said company shall in no way injure or obstruct said roads or any of them so as to interfere with the travel thereon, nor with the working thereof, and provided further that said poles shall be placed near the side lines of said roads, excepting in cases where the supervisor through whose district said lines may pass shall otherwise direct.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.—In the police court yesterday Robert Gray, a Scotch boy about 15 years of age, was up for vagrancy. Gray came here some months ago on a British ship, and after her arrival deserted her. He wandered around town for some time, and was finally taken in charge by the Boys' and Girls' Aid society. Several places were found for Gray, but he would not hold any of them, preferring to roam around. Yesterday Judge Dement sentenced him to twenty days, when Gray had a conversation with Ira Powers, who was present, and on promising to behave himself sentence was suspended and he was released from custody.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A report was current last night on the streets that Charles Sykes, son of old Peter Sykes, deceased, has been missing since Monday and fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. His friends say the wife and mother of the deceased have received a letter from him since his disappearance, telling them that on receipt of the communication they would find his body in the old cemetery on the Macadam road, with his throat cut. Friends of Sykes, not knowing where the old cemetery is located, searched for his remains yesterday in other burying grounds but without success. If he does not turn up to-day further search will be made.

NEW OFFICE.—The Western Union Telegraph company expect to get into their new office in Kamm's block within a week. The room has been ready for the reception of instruments for some time, but delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of a cable through which the wires will be conducted from the street to the operating tables. It was shipped from Chicago on the 28th of last month and ought to be here this week. There is no partition between the business office and the operating room, so customers of the company, after they have filed messages, may hang around and see for themselves that the matter is sent.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm sounded from box 9 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was for a fire in an unoccupied cottage on Tenth street, between D and E, owned by E. Beck. It was so gutted inside as to amount to almost total destruction, the framework only being left standing. It is supposed some tramps who took up lodging in the house caused the fire. The cottage was insured in Henry Hewitt's agency for $200. The loss is about $500.

BARGE SUNK.—A day or two ago a barge belonging to Canuto & Zanello, loaded with dimension stone for the Morrison street bridge, sank in the Columbia river near Fisher's Landing. It is not so deep in the water but that most of the rock can be raised. A pile-driver has been sent up from here, and will be utilized for that purpose. The accident will probably cause some delay to the bridge.

RECEIVER AS BAD AS THE THIEF.—William Wood, convicted recently of purchasing stolen iron from Johnny Mooney, was yesterday sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The case against Wood wasn't such a serious one, but it appears he has been in the habit of purchasing stolen property right along, and would conceal it and deny possession or purchase when called on by the authorities.

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."—The old folks' concert, given last Friday evening at Hall street church, was so well received it is again called for. It will be repeated to-morrow (Friday) evening; the usual social also. Admittance, 25 cents.

DEATH.—Edward Graham, who came here several years ago with Shoaf and started the Brunswick billiard hall under the firm name of Shoaf & Graham, died last night at St. Vincent's hospital of consumption, aged 45 years. Graham was a single man and came to this coast many years ago from Boston. He was for a long time with his brother, who kept a general merchandise store in Silver City, Idaho. On his brother's death he became possessed of an estate valued at $40,000 to $50,000, but by injudicious business ventures soon made way with it. Deceased was well known in San Francisco and in many other places on the coast.

PROMOTED TO MASTER.—Mr. James Christian, late chief officer of the fine ship Amana, commanded by Capt. Beckett, has been appointed to the captaincy of the bark Don, whose former master, it will be remembered, committed suicide some days ago. Capt. Christian left yesterday morning by the Astoria boat to take his new command. As the steamer passed the Amana his old shipmates gave him three rousing cheers as a mark of the high respect and esteem with which he was regarded as an officer and a man. The Don is now ready for sea and goes to London direct.

LIQUOR TO MINORS.—John Matthieson, a saloon keeper on First street, between Lincoln and Hall, was arrested last night by officer Morgan on three charges of permitting minors in his place. Matthieson keeps what is known as the Ice Cream gardens, a resort for the young of both sexes, a Sunday evening dance being, for some time back, the principal attraction. If proven guilty, the accused is likely to be hauled over the coals in good shape, the police judge having already expressed himself on several occasions as to cases of selling liquors to minors.

ANOTHER MINING INCORPORATION.—Articles of incorporation of the Sierra Nevada Mining company were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday by B. Goldsmith, Harrison B. Oatman and VanB. De Lashmutt. Objects of the corporation: To mine in Oregon and in Washington and Idaho territories; also operate smelters and concentrators, machinery, etc., and to acquire water rights. Capital stock $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the value of $1 each. Principal office Portland.

BRIEF MENTION.

The south end amusement resort is the Tivoli. Take First street cars.

License to wed was issued yesterday to C. B. Neyer and Johana S. Shernecken.

J. W. Thomas was awarded a diploma for electric belts exhibited at the Mechanics' fair.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls Mrs. McGibeny of the McGibeny family a fine soprano. We knew that long ago.

A genuine home lunch will be served by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. on Friday, in their rooms, from 11:30 to 2:30. Price, 50 cents.

The latest style of Decker Bros. piano just in at Kohler & Chase's attracts much attention from those who appreciate a first-class instrument.

There is not a baldheaded man in the common council, but Woodward and Schwab have got bald spots started and will enlarge them as soon as necessary.

The Franklin Loan and Building association last night loaned $1400 at twenty-eight months', $1000 at twenty-four months' and $800 at thirty-six months' interest in advance.

Several weeks ago Nellie Grant sued B. B. Acker to recover possession of a buggy. The case was tried before Judge Shattuck, and yesterday he rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Robert Powell and Samuel Paine were arrested last night by policeman James on First street, between B and C, for fighting. Paine put up $10 bail and was released. Powell was locked up.

The bark Edward Kidder left Coluома wharf yesterday at 2 P. M. in tow of the Ocklahama, bound for Hong Kong. She carried only about 100 Chinese passengers. T. Brook White and another gentleman are in the cabin.

In the matter of the estate of John Behr, deceased, Judge Catlin yesterday ordered that the final account of J. G. Gruner, the administrator, be approved; that the administrator be allowed his commissions of $210 and be discharged.

Sunday night A. R. J. Campbell was brought to the police station in an intoxicated condition. Up to noon yesterday he hadn't recovered his senses, and it is thought the man must have been doped. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

The studio of Mrs. J. T. Hayne, corner of North Fifteenth and L streets, has been enlarged and lighted with northern windows, and her pupils are all busy, painting mostly flowers from nature, in which branch of the art Mrs. Hayne excels.

A firm in this city advertised in THE OREGONIAN offering a reward for information concerning a man whom they wished to have arrested. Within two days they received the information desired from Moscow, Idaho, and a warrant is on its way for the man.

The Ellensburg *Localizer* of October 20 says: "The railroad bridge over the last crossing of the Yakima was completed yesterday and the rails will be laid to-day. There is now only some seventeen miles of track to be laid to reach the east portal of the great tunnel."

Justice Tuttle yesterday dismissed the charge of larceny against Edward Whittle, after administering to him a reprimand and cautioning him in future to be more careful about choosing his company. Whittle promised to do so, remarking that he had received a good lesson.

An excursion to the Yellowstone, under the direction of Gen. John Gibbon, starts on Friday evening, returning the same day. Every one should see the magnificent views and hear Gen. Gibbon's eloquent description of this wonderful park, at the Tabernacle Friday evening of this week. Admission, only 25 cents.

The bill rendered the council last evening by Ofeldt Bros. for repairing street lamps amounted to $158 36. Gerdes remarked that they were improving, and if they had a little more time they would work up to the level of Halpruner. But their time is likely to be short, as Moray has his poles set along four streets from the river to the western boundary of the city.

Mayor Gates yesterday received with the compliments of Wm. M. Courtenay, mayor of Charleston, S. C., a small book of photographic views of the damage inflicted on that city by the late earthquake. From the views of some of the streets it is evident that many of the buildings in Charleston were old and shaky, and a rebuilding of the town will be a good thing.

ZITHER CONCERT.

At the concert arranged by the Portland Zither club, which will be given to-night at Masonic hall, the following programme will be rendered:

PART FIRST

Gavotte—"Stephanie"	Czibulka
Polka—"With Heart and Soul"	Umlauf
J. Schwerdtfeger, Chas. Holzer and E. de Neuf.	
Piano Solo—"Moonlight Sonata"	Beethoven
Miss May Cook.	
Duett—"Beloved Eye"	Reichardt
J. Schwerdtfeger and E. de Neuf.	
a. "Talamea"	Waldteufel
b. "The Mandolins"	Desormes

PART SECOND.

Mazourka—"A Kiss"	Arrilaga
Flute Solo—Aria from "Waffenschmied"	Lortzing
Joseph Schwerdtfeger.	
Piano Solo—"Gems of Scotland"	Rive-King
Miss May Cook.	
Zither Solo—"Serenade"	Schubert
E. de Neuf.	
Potpourri—"The Mikado"	Sullivan

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—The largest audience of the week greeted Miss Georgia Woodthorpe last night at the New Market theater. It was her last performance in Portland. Miss Woodthorpe and her company have made a good impression in Portland, and the good wishes of many friends will follow them on their tour over the circuit. To-night they open at Eugene City, then Albany and the Sound to follow. It is to be hoped Miss Woodthorpe will be able to give a short season in Portland on her return and prior to her departure for the East.

AN EXTRA HILL HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I would suggest through the columns of your paper that the First street railway company put on an extra horse between Columbia and Sherman street. During the rainy winter months, when the roads are bad, it is too much for one horse, and a good many will walk rather than ride on that account. I am sure the increased travel on the line will pay them the extra expense. SOUTH PORTLAND RESIDENT.

PERSONAL.

Judge R. P. Boise and wife, of Salem, left yesterday for the East.

Mr. J. P. Howe, manager of the New Market, leaves to-day for Victoria.

STEP OUT OF THE WAY

Of the bustling thoroughfare but a short distance to find the Portland boot and shoe store, 45 Washington street. It will prove a profitable investment to you in purchasing.

NOVEL ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Singewald & Martin are fitting up an advertising wagon, to be run on the streets every day from 8 in the morning till dark. It may be seen at 13 Washington street, near First.

THE EAST SIDE.

A LITTLE GIRL BADLY BURNED.

Cora, a 3-year-old daughter of Al Kadderly, who resides at the corner of Eighth and C streets, had a narrow escape from burning to death yesterday afternoon. The particulars are nearly as follows: On the opposite corner to Mr. Kadderly's residence lives a Mr. Newcome, whose business is making brooms, and in his yard is a large box used for bleaching broom corn. Under the box is a large kettle filled with sulphur, which is kept burning for bleaching. Mrs. Kadderly having a little errand to do, left her two daughters, aged 5 and 3 years respectively, at Mrs. Newcome's house until her return. They had not been there long before they ran out toward the burning kettle of sulphur, and the oldest, picking up a piece of broom corn, dipped it in the kettle and in bringing it out it struck her sister's clothing, and the child was immediately enveloped in flames. Both children screamed, and Mrs. Newcome ran out as quick as possible, and, seeing what had happened, tore off some of her clothing and wrapped it around the child as well as she could and succeeded in smothering the flames, but not until the little one was burned to a blister from her shoulders up to her forehead; her hands and arms are also badly burned. Luckily the child's underclothing was woolen, or her body would have been burned to a crisp. A woolen cap being on her head, only the back part of her hair was burned. The child's face has swollen to nearly double its natural size, and it is feared if she recovers she will carry the scars as long as she lives. Mrs. Newcome's hands and wrists were also very badly burned in her efforts to save the child. A physician is in attendance and doing all he can to relieve the sufferings of both.

PURCHASE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Mr. H. D. McGuire, of this city, has just purchased of the Indiana Blooded Stock company two fine Hereford bulls, one of which is called the Red Prince and the fine blooded cow, Cheerful Mary, which was awarded the first premium for the best beef cow at the Fat Stock show recently held in Portland. This stock will be taken on board the cars to-day for Mr. McGuire's stock ranch in Lane county, in this state. The purchaser will go out with them.

NOTES.

Mr. Stephen H. Bloomer leaves on the steamer to-night on a business trip to San Francisco.

The annual ball of the Willamette cornet band will take place at Neppach's hall this evening. A pleasant time is anticipated.

The Ladies' Guild in connection with St. David's parish will meet at the church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

D. L. Leathers and his son Frank left on Wednesday for Prineville, Eastern Oregon, where they expect to turn their attention to stock raising. Mrs. Leathers will remain here this winter.

A private school was commenced yesterday morning at the vestry of the Seventh Day Advent church, on G street. Thirty-eight pupils were present at the commencement. Miss Carrie E. Mills of Walla Walla, W. T., and J. A. Burden are employed as teachers.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, held a very interesting meeting at the M. E. church in this city yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Wire, of Salem, secretary of the W. F. M. society of this state, was present and made some very interesting remarks.

Quarterly conference of the East Portland Methodist Episcopal church will be held at the church to-morrow evening. Dr. W. S. Harrington, presiding elder of the Portland district, will be present. On Sunday evening next Dr. Harrington will preach, and at the close the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and reception of members will follow.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. James A. Hearing; on trial.

U. S. vs. King Yip and Ah Lung; set for trial on Monday, November 15.

U. S. vs. E. W. Krause; plea of not guilty; set for trial Thursday, November 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. King Yip and Ah Lung; arraigned: Ah Lung pleads guilty to second count of indictment and not guilty to remaining counts; sentence to-morrow. King Yip pleads not guilty, and case as to him remitted to U. S. circuit court.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

Frapole, Berges & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment for plaintiff by default in the sum of $188; attached property ordered sold.

Nellie Grant vs. B. B. Acker; verdict for plaintiff.

D. C. Lewis vs. Milton Hosford; demurrer to complaint sustained.

S. A. Neppach vs. W. P. Jordan; motion for new trial granted.

E. R. Lilienthal vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

Henry Pohley vs. Emil Weber; judgment on verdict in favor of plaintiff for $123 24; $6 54 remitted from verdict.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

E. Goslinsky vs. V. Caravita; judgment for plaintiff by default.

G. Ginnochea & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

The Napa Valley Wine Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

D. L. Perkins vs. Francis E. Wallace; demurrer to complaint under advisement.

W. F. Bowker vs. Emil Weber; motion to make complaint more definite and certain submitted.

Magdolin Philips vs. John Peterson et al.; motion to vacate judgment submitted.

Wong Hong Tong vs. Wong Hun Sai; defendant discharged from arrest.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

State vs. Wm. Wood; motion for arrest of judgment denied and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Judge Stearns will announce decisions this morning in the following cases: Grant L. Rohr vs. C. F. Pearson; the Oregon Iron and Steel company vs. S. G. Reed, on demurrer.

FROM OLD ENGLAND DIRECT.

We have opened yesterday fifty elegant English suiting and trouser patterns which are for sale at very low prices. Remember this, we guarantee you a perfect fit, and that is more than any other establishment in this city can give. We invite all to call and see our merchant tailoring department.
ARTHUR KOHN,
Corner Second and Morrison streets.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST. EASTERN prices. 167 1st st.

Three Great Bargains!

—IN—

[illegible]

—AT—

[illegible]

Having made a special purchase of French Dress Silks at much less figures than we can regularly import same qualities for, and following our well known rule, we are prompt in offering them at a figure within the reach of all, for two weeks only, at the uniform price of

$1 per yd.

See the Display of these Silks in our large window.

20-in. extra lustre and finish; Fine Gros Grain French Silks, full weight and guaranteed for wear, all latest shades and black, at

$1 per yd.

All-Silk French Twilled Satin Rhadames, all shades and Black, fine wear, also at

$1 per yd.

21-in full weight Surah Silks, all silk (guaranteed), all leading new shades, well known for excellent wear, also at

$1 per yd.

Secure best selection early, as some shades will sell very rapidly.

Dress Goods Dep't.

Specials for This Week.

42-in All-wool Heavy HEATHER CLOTH, in grays, blues, browns, etc., very durable, at

45c pr yd.

42-in All-Wool Heavy Twilled BRADFORD CLOTHS, grays, blues, browns and mixed shades, at

45c pr yd.

These are Positive Bargains.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

Meier & Frank

185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND.
Between Yamhill and Taylor Streets.

We are the depot for Towels, Sheetings' Table Linens, Blankets, Spreads, Flannels, etc. Bedrock Low Prices.

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

FURNITURE.

Corner First and Yamhill.

CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds!

Having received direct from the Kimberly diamond fields, Africa, a large lot of loose diamonds, I am now having them made into rings, pins, ear-rings, etc. They are now on exhibition in
UNCLE MEYER'S WINDOW, 163 First st.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at reduced prices. All work warranted. PREHN BROS., Graduates Phila. Dental Col. Room 54, Union Block.

Portland Cement!

J. B. White & Bro's brand, just arrived per "Parthia" from London.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND.

Dr. E. C. Brown. Diseases of the Eye & Ear, First st.

KOHN,

THE CLOTHIER, MERCHANT TAILOR AND HATTER.

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

Thanksgiving Day.

Another year has gone by, and our President brings forth his trumpet and proclaims broadcast throughout the land the great event.

[illegible]

To tell you all that our stock of

OVERCOATS

Is yet complete. We have over one thousand Overcoats in stock at prices that will make them go—all Fresh, New, Stylish Goods; no old shoddy goods like you will find almost anywhere else, but the

FINEST IN THE LAND!

Our Low Prices make most of our competitors sick. We don't want big profits; *we want a living and that is all*. Come and see us. We will be glad to see you. If you have dealt with us before, you know us and how we trade. To those who have not called, we cordially invite you and bid you welcome. Call and see our

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
KILT SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,
RUBBER CLOTHING,
SILK, ALPACA AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
NIGHT ROBES in elegant designs in Flannels and Linens.

We want you to see our
PEA-JACKETS AND VESTS—10 elegant lines at way-down prices.
CARDIGAN AND JERSEY JACKETS, new colors.

☞ Make no mistake! Keep our address about you, and watch out for the clothing sharks who are hungry for your purse.

KOHN CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

SELF-PRESERVATION
—IS THE—
FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
(The Clothiers and Hatters.)
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,

Claim that the best way to preserve good health is to KEEP WARM. This week we offer Extraordinary Inducements.

We invite your attention to [illegible]

Parnell [illegible]

They are [illegible]

Heavy A[illegible]

The same gra[illegible] this suit, an[illegible]

20-TW[illegible]

IT IS [illegible]

C[illegible]

"THE [illegible]

THE BEST F[illegible]

Ever [illegible]

☞ We send Samples of Suits, [illegible] dren's Clothing Free to any address, with [illegible] for self-measurement. Write name and address plainly, to avoid delay. Send for copy of our Splendid Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

Merino, Cashmere and Wool
UNDERWEAR.

JUST OPENED,

25 CASES Ladies', Misses' and Children's Scarlet, White and Shetland Underwear.

SPECIAL PRICES:

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 1st, and for one week, we shall offer the following lots at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most economical purchaser.

75 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests at	50c
1 case Ladies' Scarlet Saxony Wool Vests and Drawers at	$1 35
1 case do do Extra Super Scarlet Vests and Drawers at	2 00
1 case Ladies' Fine Lambs' Wool White Vests, extra heavy weight	2 00
1 case Children's Scarlet Wool Vests and Pants, all sizes	35 and 50c

SPECIAL TO CLOSE:

65 doz. Ladies' All-Wool HOSE at	25c pair

[illegible]

SPECIAL

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,

500

[illegible]

Sale Price $3!

Actual Value $6.

[illegible]

L. KATTEN.

33 WASHINGTON, and 110 SECOND STREET.

[illegible]

Call Special Attention to their large and well selected stock of

UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
NEW NECKWAR,
LYONS UMBRELLAS,
And all Seasonable Goods.

BUFFUM & PENDLETON
The Men's Furnishers,
153 FIRST ST.

SPECIAL SALE.

Having Just Received a Large line of

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

[illegible] ETC., ETC.,

[illegible] want to clear them [illegible] to do so we will [illegible] we will give [illegible] the goods [illegible]:

[illegible]......55c up
[illegible]ach......45c
[illegible]......$1 00
[illegible]0......1 25
[illegible]rth $1.50,......90
[illegible]lors, only......45

[illegible] OF

[illegible] Cloaks

[illegible] upward.

[illegible] NEWMARKET CLOAKS,

[illegible] $5 upward,

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1886.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is shown by the elections that, though the relative strength of politics is not much changed since 1884, yet such changes as have occurred are on the whole unfavorable to the prospects of the democratic party. The republicans have gained a good many members of the house of representatives, they hold their own in legislatures that are to elect senators, and moreover, they are favored by the fact that the prohibition movement, as a method of drawing from the republican party, has apparently passed its culmination and is on its decline. Another significant thing is the apparent fact that the labor movement, so called, threatens the democratic party quite as much as the prohibition movement heretofore has menaced the republican. In New York, Chicago and other cities the socialist and labor movement has detached from the democratic party a mighty mass of voters, without whom that party can have no prospect whatever of success in a national contest; and now the thing that remains to be seen is whether these voters will persist in their undertaking to maintain a distinct party, or whether they can be won back to their former affiliations.

The vote cast for George in New York was in the circumstances astonishing and prodigious. Its magnitude will impress the leaders of the socialistic movement with a sense of their power, and they will be likely to insist that the democratic party shall make a "deal" that will satisfy them; or if it refuses to do this they will go on in business on their own account. Either way their action is likely to embarrass the democratic party greatly. For that party, if weakened in New York city, can have no hope of national success. Its position as a national party depends wholly on the co-operation of this huge socialistic vote of New York with the ex-Confederates of the Solid South; and if this alliance cannot be kept up, down goes the democratic party.

It is certain that the democratic majority in the next house of representatives will be much less than in the present one. Were a contest permitted in elections throughout the South, the democratic majority in the house would easily be overthrown; but experience during many years has shown that every attempt to contest elections there has been met, especially in six or eight states, with fraud and with violence of various degrees, running in many instances into common massacre or private murder; and hence all effort to contest the states south of Virginia and Tennessee has for many years been abandoned. In every Northern state, no matter how feeble the minority party, there is an active contest and fair play; but from many of the states of the South the only returns from elections that the telegraph gives us is such statements as these: "There was no opposition to the democratic candidates;" "the campaign was dull and one-sided;" "but few votes were cast and it was a walk-over for the democrats." There needs no assertion of the fact that there would be opposition if it were not ridden down by lawless violence; for American citizens like to participate in politics and contest for the direction of affairs and for the rewards of office too well willingly to let any set of men bear off these honors and rewards without contest, through long periods of time.

But as the South has been for many years and will remain during a further indefinite period a constant democratic quantity, without reference to the questions discussed and voted upon in other parts of the Union, the problem of national politics is whether the alliance so long maintained between the South and the city of New York will be continued, or whether the socialistic movement, whose strength was shown in the vote for George, will prove to be the entering wedge for separation of these two effective forces of the democratic party. It is possible indeed that the republicans might beat them again in combination, as they have done many times heretofore, but this is always doubtful, since any "side movement," like the prohibition campaign of 1884, might call off votes enough from the republicans in the pivotal states to let the opposition in.

THE ELECTION OF HEWITT.

Sidney Smith had a witty brother who hated and yet admired Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, and once he said, "I'd like to hang O'Connell and then I'd erect a monument to him under the gallows." The people of New York city have hung Henry George, but they ought to erect a monument to him under the gallows, because his candidacy forced Tammany to nominate a first class man for mayor; a man who will not trade away his great trust; who not only will not steal, but will not wink at stealing in others. Hewitt is a model mayor for a great city. He is an old man of business, who has won his own way by honorable methods of trade; he is a sound thinker on all subjects of social and political consequence; he is pure, able and peaceable. Under the circumstances the republican men of business acted wisely in refusing to vote for Roosevelt. He is not a man of business; he has brains enough to be permitted to inherit his father's money; he is a dude politician in kid gloves and claw hammer coat. One day he is a mugwump, screeching for reform, the next day he is an iron-clad Blaine republican; one day he is a revenue reformer, next day he is a radical protectionist. He is to New York politics what Henry Cabot Lodge is to Massachusetts, only Lodge is a man of superior literary talents, and Roosevelt's only talent seems to be a talent for telling big stories concerning the big game he has bagged at the West. It is a curious fact that while George is defeated, Hewitt, who has beaten him, is the most liberal thinker on all questions that concern labor that is contained in congress. In November, 1880, Hewitt made a speech in which he said:

> What rights have the workingmen—the poor men—in the unearned increment in the property of the country? By unearned increment I mean the property which is accumulated without effort by its possessor. For instance, I have in my mind's eye a man who inherited some property in real estate in this city, which in the lapse of years has grown to enormous value. That value has come with the growth of the city. The growth of the city has been the result of the industry and the intelligence of the people. The holder of the property has done nothing to increase its value, he has simply held on to it. By no act of his has he accumulated his wealth. All of that has been done by other people, who do not benefit by it a particle. He is allowed to retain possession of it, because we do not know how to arrange it better. But is not the workingman who by his productive labor, made the land rich, entitled to a share of it—not in the communistic sense that has lately received attention—but has he not some rights in that property which is the result of his skilled and industrious labor, and not of the man who holds possession? It seems to me he has a right which should be made to tell for him in some way, and if in no other than in lessening the burden of taxation. Every intelligent person knows that John Stuart Mill has discussed the question of increment, and has arrived at the conclusion that in some way it should belong to the people and not to the individual who happens to get possession of it. I think the subject will bear a more exhaustive discussion before the people than it has as yet received.

Hewitt here clearly marches to a certain length with George, but he does not approve of Mr. George's mode of settlement. Mr. George goes further than Hewitt in his remedy for an evil that both recognize, but they agree as to its reality, and only differ as to the remedy. Mr. Hewitt seems to have what we might call a tentative temperament, and pauses for a reply, while George, with more self-esteem, cuts with his nostrum. The working men who voted for George cannot find any great fault with Hewitt, who is keenly alive to the evils that George denounces, and only halts at George's remedy as worse than the disease that both have diagnosed and denounced. In all this campaign no man between Hewitt and George has uttered so good a word as Chief Engineer Arthur, when he said:

> The one and only cure for all these labor troubles lies in the three words—organization, arbitration, moderation. We have no sympathy with those organizations who think that might is right, and that the rich owe the poor a living. There is no such thing as an inherent antagonism between capital and labor, but there always exists an antagonism between work and idleness. All capitalists are not rich, and I hope there is none among you but can count himself a capitalist, be his pile ever so small.

GOVERNOR BEAVER.

Gen. James A. Beaver is elected governor of Pennsylvania for four years from January 18, 1887. Gen. Beaver is a remarkable man. He comes of old Pennsylvania-German stock on his father's side. His parents were people of moderate circumstances, able to give him a good common school and academical education. In youth Beaver was noted for the piety, purity and unselfishness of his life. When the war broke out he was one of the first to volunteer; went to South Carolina with his regiment, was promoted to be colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania regiment, and reported for duty to Gen. Hancock while the first battle of Fredericksburg was raging. In every subsequent battle of the army of the Potomac Gen. Beaver bore a distinguished part. His handling of his regiment at the Wilderness attracted the attention of Gen. Gibbon, who personally expressed to him his appreciation of the excellent military conduct of his men. At the battle of the North Anna, when Barlow's division of Hancock's corps re-crossed the river under the fire of the enemy, Gen. Beaver commanded the rear guard with great credit. During his service he was five times wounded, receiving his last wound, by which he lost his leg, in one of Hancock's assaults upon the Weldon railroad in August, 1864. Beaver had been badly wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, and had hurried back to his command before he was entirely recovered. He arrived just when his brigade was forming for battle, led it into action, and within an hour was on his way back to the hospital he had just left, disabled by a wound that came near costing him his life. Gen. Beaver was lost to the service, but he was cheered on his sick bed by personal letters of thanks for his gallant service from Gen. Meade and from Gen. Hancock. When Beaver ran for governor four years ago and was beaten by Pattison, because of the secession of republican independents under Wolfe, Hancock wrote a letter of the warmest character, indorsing Gen. Beaver as a soldier. Beaver has since the war devoted himself with success to business and has amassed a competence, but he is to-day just what he was as a boy—a plain, simple, pure man, able, independent and absolutely upright in his public and private life. Pennsylvania has done herself honor by electing a model citizen governor, that is a man who was gallant in war and yet is conservative in peace. Mr. Blaine, in one of his speeches urging the election of Gen. Beaver, said:

> If the democrats and republicans desired to select two candidates to personify the issues as they were advocated by those parties in the time of Buchanan and Lincoln, one would select Mr. Black and the other Mr. Beaver. Mr. Black inherits all the heresy of the democratic doctrine of state rights. Mr. Beaver inherits and has sealed with his blood all the great principles which invigorated the arm of Abraham Lincoln in subduing the rebellion. If you wish to take a step backward for twenty-five years, elect Mr. Black. But if you wish to reaffirm all that the republicans have accomplished, vote for Gen. Beaver.

EARLY OPPOSITION TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

It is quite certain that a determined effort will be made in congress this winter to defeat the river and harbor bill. Opposition to this measure has become a settled policy with the corporate and monopoly interests of the country, including the biggest of all monopoly interests, namely, the commercial interest of New York city. The money appropriated by the last congress became available so late that in many instances it was not considered advisable to expend it this year, and it will be on hand while congress is considering the new bill. This fact will be used as an argument against the proposition to make fresh appropriations, and is likely to prove a very potent one. The short session, too, is unfavorable for the fortunes of the river and harbor bill. Time is required to make it up, to discuss it and to amend it (as must always be done) after it leaves the house. It is easy for those who oppose the bill to extend each of its progressive stages and postpone its final consideration till the end of the session; and this they never fail to do. And besides the outspoken and legitimate opposition, and this half-legitimate parliamentary opposition of delay, the bill must meet the dangers of overloading which beset it in the house of its friends as well as in the house of its enemies.

Even this early, a month before the meeting of congress, the campaign of opposition has begun. Newspapers all over the country are being used, many of them without knowing it, to make the bill unpopular. They are being supplied with reports from Washington and elsewhere setting forth the worst features of the last and of the several former bills, all artfully designed to make the river and harbor appropriation a measure of bad odor.

Against all the disadvantages of the situation nothing but vigilant and able management can prevail. The friends of the bill outside of congress should keep their representatives in mind of their wishes, and its friends in congress should be persistent in season and out of season. The river and harbor committee should be urged to make up the bill early in the session and it should be kept to the fore in the house from the hour it is reported.

It is well known that the president signed the last bill with great reluctance, and only because there was no time to relieve it of certain objectionable features. He chose against his inclination to do a little wrong, rather than leave meritorious river and harbor works for a whole year unprovided; but this winter the emergency will not be so serious, and the president is not likely to be so easily persuaded, or to be persuaded at all, if he disapproves of any feature of the bill. There ought to be a regulation by which he could veto one or more items in the bill without vetoing the whole. Such a regulation would render futile all efforts to overload this bill, and would greatly increase its chances of success both in congress and before the president.

WALLA WALLA.

After a long season of hard times, the city of Walla Walla is picking up again and in the wholesomer later development of the Columbia river basin is reassuming the position which she held before the days of the railroads. Her population is increasing, her trade is growing and her finances, as shown by the deposits in the local banks, are in sound condition. The railroads, through which so many benefits were expected, robbed Walla Walla (for a time) of much of her business and changed her status from a district center to a mere local center. The transcontinental roads pass her on two sides and the local road makes its terminus at a point forty miles farther east. The city even yet is literally fenced in as against immigration and (as the trains run) against any but local trade. But under all these disadvantages the place is not only holding its own, but gaining. The strength of its situation as the natural center and business point of a great district, supported by her considerable capital and an active spirit of enterprise, has overcome the artificial disadvantages following the slight suffered at the hands of the railroad builders.

The importance of Walla Walla's situation and her strong position as a business center is proved by the fact that the railroads which at first passed her by, are now reaching out for her. The Blue Mountain branch of the O. R. & N. will soon be completed, and will make a direct connection with the main line at Pendleton. The Northern Pacific now sees its mistake in taking the northern route instead of the direct eastern route through the Walla Walla country and out through the Clearwater pass, and is preparing to enter the district south of Snake river with a branch. For these lines and others contemplated, Walla Walla is the natural objective point, and she is certain to be greatly benefited by their construction.

As population pours into the Columbia river basin, and as new districts are opened by the introduction of rails, Walla Walla will take on more and more the character of a business center. In every great district there is a place to which all other points, in a sense, contribute, and Walla Walla is destined to hold this relation to the great Snake river country.

When Lord Clive was reproached for having enriched himself at the expense of the native princes of India whom he conquered, he made answer to the committee of parliament, "When I think of my opportunity I am astonished at my moderation." That official purity is not even to-day the rule in India may be assumed from the following sentences in a memoir of Hon. Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, a superior court judge who died in 1871: "Such was the integrity of this remarkable man that, having taken a brief from one party in a case and read it, he invariably refused a fee from the other side." The memoir was written by the judge's nephew and we are forced to the conclusion that it is the habit of the Hindoo judiciary to soil their ermine.

WHEAT AND THE TARIFF.

There is a short wheat crop this year in France, in Austria and Hungary, in Germany, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in Great Britain and Russia. It is estimated that France will require from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of imported wheat to make up her deficiency, against a deficiency last year of but 30,000,000 bushels. If our government estimates are correct Great Britain must import 160,000,000 of bushels this year. The wheat-importing countries of Europe required 248,000,000 bushels last year, according to the statistics of our agricultural bureau, and against this was a surplus of 89,000,000 of which Russia furnished 65,000,000; but Russia this year has but a very small surplus and rye is also a small crop. The acreage and product of wheat in India has been largely reduced compared with last year, and the crop is so short in Australia that it is reported that within the last three months wheat has been sent to Australia from California.

But despite the poor wheat crop of Europe the price of wheat in Chicago was lower the 11th ult. than it has been for twenty-four years, the month of December 1884 excepted. October 21 the price was 69¾c a bushel; in December 1884 it fell to 69⅝ cents. To find a lower price for wheat we must go back to May 1862, when the price in Chicago was 66 cents. In February of that year it fell to 65 cents, and at one time in 1861 it was 10 cents lower. These figures are from the *Inter-Ocean*, which states further that in 1872 the extreme prices were $1 01 and $1 61, and in 1877 they were almost the same, but in the intervening years the lowest prices ranged between 80 and 90 cents. In 1878 the price fell below 80, but afterward the figures were more satisfactory to the farmer until 1884, when the harvesting of an immense crop, (512,000,000 bushels,) sent down the price to the figures above quoted. The range in 1884 at Chicago was from 69⅝ to 96⅛, and last year it was from 72⅞ to 91⅝. The low prices of December, 1884, were due in great measure to the size of the crop. The crop of 1885 was only 357,000,000 bushels, or 155,000,000 bushels less. This shortage was caused by the failure of winter wheat. The latest reports of the agricultural bureau indicate that the crop just harvested amounts to about 457,000,000 bushels.

The recent decline in prices is attributed to a falling off in export demand, but wheat has recovered about four cents and it is expected the export demand will be resumed.

Of course at 70 cents in Chicago wheat gives the farmer a very small return for his investment of money, time and toil. The judgment of the Eastern press seems to be that while wheat will probably revive, "the days of 'dollar wheat' in Chicago are gone probably never to return."

The *Milling World* recently said: "The farmers of the United States would to-day be getting 20 cents a bushel less for their wheat than they now get were it not for the protective tariff of 20 cents a bushel imposed on imported wheat by our government."

This is saying that protection raises the price of American wheat to the exact amount of the tariff tax laid on imported wheat, and thus puts $90,000,000 or so a year into the pockets of our farmers, estimating the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels. This is absurd, because the price of our wheat is not affected at all by our tariff on imported wheat; the price of our whole crop depends on the price of our surplus, which is sold in the free market of Liverpool in competition with the surplus wheat of all other grain-growing countries. Of course, since our tariff on wheat cannot fix the price of wheat in Liverpool, it does not fix its price in Chicago. What does Senator Edmunds or Mr. Blaine think to-day about their pet theory that a protective tariff makes a "home market" for the American farmer's wheat, corn and pork by keeping out foreign goods? Does the American farmer seriously believe to-day that he is specially enriched by a protective tariff which promised to make for him "a home market"? It looks very much as if wheat rose and fell without any reference to our protective tariff; as if wages were high or low without reference to a protective tariff; as if the consumer in the last analysis paid all the taxes imposed for the benefit of protected domestic manufactures.

The elevator charges in Chicago are maintained at the same extortionate rates that prevailed when wheat was high. For twenty years the capital invested in the elevator business in Chicago has earned about 40 per cent. per annum, and the Chicago *Times* says that "it will become the duty of the legislature to take the matter in hand."

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M. P. of Dundee, who has been in Portland for some days past (this being his third of fourth visit here), has taken a special interest in parliament in all subjects relating to the United States. At his instance the consular agents of Great Britain in this country have been instructed to prepare reports on the homestead and pre-emption laws prevailing in the United States. At the last session Mr. R. introduced a bill for the purpose of legalizing the principle of these laws in Great Britain and it is expected that the consular reports will contain strong evidence in support of the measure. British consuls, also at Mr. Robertson's request, are reporting on the state laws affecting British companies in this country. The fabulous reports circulated by unscrupulous persons in this country regarding the amount of unclaimed deposits in the court of chancery and the British banks, led Mr. R. to prepare a measure compelling the publication of the accounts of such deposits. Instead of the five hundred millions commonly reported to be lying in the court of chancery the amount unclaimed is authoritatively stated not to exceed five millions of dollars.

The elections of Tuesday, the first in most of the states since the democrats gained the government in 1884, show that the republican party is still a party of intense vitality. It has none of the meekness which often comes of being whipped. It is evident that the great mass of the party hope to regain the government in 1888. They look upon Cleveland's election as an incident and an accident, and are rather eager than otherwise for the time to come to fight the battle over again. The republican party is not a party that will stand a long course of defeat. It is made up of the progressive, aggressive, nervous elements of our population. Its ranks are filled with men who fight to win. It has none of those elements inclined by natural bias to opposition, none of the creeds of conservatism. Such a party, failing to win and thoroughly humiliated by repeated disaster, ceases to fight and its forces scatter. But it is evident that the party does not take the defeat of 1884 as final. It does not assume the tone of an opposition party, and it will enter the next campaign strong in the hope of success.

The defeat of Morrison, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, is the most notable reverse the democrats have suffered. He is defeated, after full discussion of the tariff question, by a man much abler than himself, who attacked his free-trade proclivities and beat him on the question in a democratic stronghold. Two years ago Morrison's majority in his district exceeded 2600, and he thought himself invincible. His defeat will make democratic congressmen who represent manufacturing districts more cautious than ever about committing themselves to tariff reduction. Randall will be stronger in the next house than in the present one. Carlisle, speaker of the house, who was considered invincible is possibly defeated by a labor candidate. In this case no serious contest was expected and Carlisle's friends were caught napping.

LAMAR.

Several weeks ago, at the request of leading democrats of East Tennessee, Major L. H. Wagoner was appointed United States pension agent at Knoxville. The new appointee was a gallant Union soldier, major of the Thirteenth Tennessee cavalry. On his appointment a number of democrats came to Washington and urged Secretary Lamar to recommend to the president the revocation of the appointment, on the ground, that as a member of the legislature of 1865 Wagoner voted to disfranchise ex-confederates, and also voted for a resolution to offer a reward for the arrest of ex-Gov. (now senator) Isham G. Harris. Secretary Lamar made the following manly response, in rebuke and refusal of this request:

> The secretary of the interior declines to recommend the revocation of Maj. Wagoner's commission as pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn. Maj. Wagoner was appointed upon the recommendation of the leading and best citizens of Tennessee of all parties, who represented him as a man fully qualified in integrity, intellect and character for the duties of the position, and as a man endeared to the people by his consistent support during the past twenty years, of their highest and best interests. The fact brought out against him since his commission was issued, that he had given an unjust and unwise vote for disfranchisement when he was a young man not more than 21 years of age, immediately after the war, when the passions of both sides were roused to the highest pitch, should not now be used to ostracise him from public trust among a people to whose rights and interests he has ever since been true and loyal. We have all been contending that the issues of the war and the passions growing out of it, should not be kept alive, and I do not now know of any instance in which precept can better be enforced by example than this. Both sides in Tennessee showed the courage to fight. I am confident they have also that higher quality—the magnanimity mutually to forgive.

This answer was worthy of the man who dared to speak eloquent words of praise over Charles Sumner's grave, on the eve of his election to the U. S. senate as the representative of the white line democrats of Mississippi. Lamar was so devout a secessionist in 1860 that he wrote Davis, December 24: "I rejoice that we have you to rest upon and confide in; I do not know what we could do without you. May God preserve you to us. I am as ever and *forever* your supporter, ally and friend." Lamar is a sincere Southern man, but he had brains and philosophic candor enough to agree with Blaine in 1879, that "the ballot in the hands of the negro, however its exercise may have been embarrassed and diminished, has been to that race a means of defense and an element of progress." Mr. Lamar said:

> "If slavery was to be abolished, it must, I think, be admitted that there could be nothing short of complete abolition, free from any of the affinities of slavery; and this would not have been effected so long as there existed any inequality before the law. The ballot was, therefore, a protection of the negro against any such condition, and enabled him to force his interests upon the legislative consideration of the South. And I think I can safely say for that people what Mr. Blaine says for himself, that if the question were again submitted to their judgment, they "would vote for negro suffrage in the light of experience with more confidence than they voted for it in the light of an experiment."

Julian Hawthorne, a young man of some ability and reputation in literature, but conspicuous chiefly as the son of his father, has made a sad mess out of an interview with James Russell Lowell. Hawthorne was received politely by Lowell, who was the life-long friend of his father, and entertained with a long talk about matters, things and people not intended for nor adapted to public print. Hawthorne, whose perceptions of propriety (as exposed by his writings about his father) are somewhat obtuse, reported Lowell's whole talk in the New York *World*, and has involved that gentleman in serious embarrassment. This was the occasion for the sharp speeches against Hawthorne reported by telegraph. Hawthorne, of course, had no thought of giving offense, but his part in the affair was without excuse. The whole incident illustrates the rudeness of a popular style of journalism which calls itself enterprise.

Amid the hilarity in New York last week over the Bartholdi statue, it was overlooked that France was not represented in the ceremonies by a single official. A French man-of-war which had been in New York harbor for several days sailed away two days before the celebration. Commenting on these facts the Chicago *Tribune* says: "It may be urged that the government did not feel bound to appear on that occasion because it had not contributed towards the statue, and the gift therefore represented only the sculptor and his friends; but it was none the less an act of flagrant discourtesy that comes with a poor grace from a nation which plumes itself on its politeness and sets itself up as an exemplar of courtesy for the world."

In Washington territory Voorhees is elected by an increased majority. Two or three circumstances have brought about this result. First, the railroad forfeiture question, which gave him votes in many parts of the territory; second, the labor agitation and the Chinese question, which gave him many votes at Puget sound; third, the liquor question, which gave him votes in many places, in consequence of the supposed inclination of the republicans to prohibition. Yet the territory, if brought to a vote on any question of national politics, would give from 5000 to 8000 republican majority.

Perhaps the most remarkable change in Washington territory is in Clarke county. Two years ago it beat Voorhees by 434 votes. It now gives him 500 majority. This change is due to two causes: First, the wish of the people that the land grant of the Northern Pacific lying along the Columbia river and obstructing the settlement of the county be vacated; second, the action of the republicans in pushing prohibition to an extreme that concentrated the whole influence of the liquor trade against them. It is probable that the election of Voorhees is due to this change in Clarke county.

William Henry Harrison Waters of Salem, who, failing to secure as a republican candidate an appointment as clerk of the Oregon supreme court, became a democrat two years ago, has already found his reward. Collector Brooks of the Port Townsend custom house has made him his confidential man and deputy. It is just possible that this appointment will not please the old-timers, but it should be borne in mind that this is not an old-timers' administration.

Did the prohibition craze reach high water mark in 1884? The small part it played in Tuesday's elections would indicate that this is possible. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the people are disposed to favor intemperance. They simply do not regard a general prohibitory law as a practicable measure. And the more they think about it the more they incline to this opinion.

The closeness of the vote in Massachusetts between Ames and Andrew is a merited rebuke to the nomination of a mere money bag for governor. In 1885 Governor Robinson had a plurality of 21,897, and on a full vote Massachusetts' natural republican plurality is at least 25,000. The large vote cast for Andrew is a protest against mere money-bag candidates.

In summing up the results of the elections our democratic brethren doubtless will be led into the inquiry where the indorsement of the national administration comes in. It will be a proper thing to inquire why their party is weaker after controlling the government two years than it was before.

Years ago when the republicans were losing almost everything else the brethren here were accustomed to console themselves with the fact that Washington territory was all right. Now they are doing well enough elsewhere, but ill in Washington territory. The wheel of politics goes round and round.

A reader inquires whether the Bartholdi statue was the gift of the government of France to the United States. Not of the French national government. The idea of the statue was conceived by Bartholdi, who interested a large number of the citizens of France in the plan, and their liberal subscriptions were followed by a donation of 10,000 francs by the city of Paris, and 300,000 francs by more than one hundred other cities. The statue is a good-will offering of the French people to the United States.

In Washington territory the republicans always elect the brigadier-generals. If the brethren will receive a hint from THE OREGONIAN, it will suggest that they nominate one of their generals for delegate next time.

Randall to Carlisle and Morrison: "Dear Friends:—I tender my sympathies and regrets. Stay with me on the tariff question next time, and I'll pull you through."

At Olympia 293 women voted, and 843 votes were thrown in all. This disposes of the question whether the women of Olympia are willing to go to the polls or not.

PRESS FITS.

Physic beats the faith cure, because it has the inside track.—New York Picayune.

The royal family always wears its trousers turned up at the bottom, because it is reigning in England.—Life.

"The Telephone Suits" is the heading in an exchange. If it does it must be a different machine from ours.—Puck.

A new book is entitled "Hold Up Your Heads, Girls." We trust that they won't so long as they wear the present style of hat.—Boston Post.

Many a man who thinks he is agoing to set the world afire finds to his sorrow that somebody has turned the hose on him.—New Haven News.

He (tenderly)—And what do you think of the engagement ring I sent you, Jennie? She (delightedly)—Oh, it is beautiful; in fact the handsomest one I ever had given me.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It has been ascertained that there are several spots in the Atlantic Ocean which are over four miles in depth. They are nice, quiet spots to which an old whale can retire to smoke his pipe and wonder over the general wickedness of mankind.—Detroit Free Press.

A Minnesota exchange speaks of a boy whose right hand is badly deformed. It is nearly all forefinger, that member being slender, muscular, and about nine inches in length. For long and weary years the world has been waiting for such a boy as this. He could clean the lamp-chimneys of an entire township.—Chicago Tribune.

The rising generation: Irate parent—Well, sir, when I was a young man I never squandered my father's money in such a scandalous way as you are doing. Son (who knows his father's weakness for cards)—No, perhaps not; but you've been making up for it by squandering *my* father's money at a furious rate ever since you were a young man.—Chicago Rambler.

"I am no longer a street-car driver," he declared passionately to his girl. "My uncle has left me $700,000, and my resignation is already in the hands of the company. When, oh when, may I call you my own?" "Sometime next summer," she said, with a sweet little blush. "And why not sooner?" "Because your feet will hardly get warmed through before then, George, dear."—New York Sun.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

Ghirardelli's Eagle Chocolate is superior to any eastern. It does not fear comparison. 15

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 3, at St. Vincent's hospital, of consumption, Edward Graham, aged 45 years.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
J. POJANKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 28 Washington.

NEW TO-DAY.

SURPRISING, BUT TRUE.

At the Bon Marche, 147 Third st., Ladies Ready-made Suits from $8 up, Misses from $6. Perfect fit guaranteed. Orders from city or country promptly filled.

D. PORTER & CO.

Six
Special
Drives:

Ladies' Merino Vests reduced from 50 to 29, Cornice Poles given away free of charge with every sale of five-dollar Curtains. German Knitting Worsted reduced from 35 to 24c. Ladies' Striped Hose 5c. Gents' 24-inch White Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c each. Children's Fancy Handkerchiefs 20c per dozen.

L. J. HARTMAN & CO.,
N. E. Corner
Washington
and Third.

'-4-7

The question naturally arises as to the meaning of the above. It is merely the number of the store you should look for when in quest of a Good Fall Suit, Overcoat or Furnishing Goods.

A. WALDMAN,
147 First St.

CLOSING OUT BUSINESS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

BAUM'S CASH GROCERY having decided to retire from business, now offer to the public their entire stock of Choice and Selected Groceries and Provisions AT COST. The entire stock must be sold in the next thirty days. We herewith give you a partial list of our prices:

9 bars Frank Siddall Soap	$1 00
14 bars Ivory Soap	1 00
6 papers Arbuckle's Coffee	1 00
6 papers Bakers' Chocolate	1 00
5 papers Germea and Tritisum	1 00
5 cans Pigs Feet	1 00
2 cans Climax Mackerel (5 lb each)	1 00
5 cans Table Fruit (2½ lb cans)	1 00
3 bottles Cross & Blackwell Pickles	1 00
6 cans Condensed Milk	1 00
6 bottles Plain or Mixed Pickles	1 00
40 lbs White Beans	1 00
5-gallon keg Pickles	1 00
14 papers Starch	1 00

Teas at cost, Spices at cost, Soaps at cost, Coffees at cost.
BAUM'S CASH GROCERY.
62 Washington st.
N. B.—Shelving, Counters and Fixtures for sale. 4n12t

[illegible]
141 First st., Portland, Or.,
Prescription Druggists
AND IMPORTERS OF
French, English, German and American
DRUGS
TOILET ARTICLES
—AND—
Fancy Goods.
French and German Recipes a Specialty.
Prescriptions Dispensed All Hours, Day and Night.
Prompt Attention paid to Interior Orders.

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home at a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city; houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland; no interest on deferred payments. Apply to F. C. GOODIN, 109 Front st. 20tf

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 289 Seventh st. 3n3

TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS—$10,000. Address Loan, care Oregonian. 4n6

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 LIGHT-RUNNING CART. Inquire at 42 Second st., cor. Hall. 4n8

FOR RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, 405 First street. 4ntf. DAVID STEEL.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS COOPERS, with tools. JAMES KILLEEN, 287 Front st. 3n2

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY AT Chown & Curtis's, 212 First and 9 Salmon sts. 16-2p

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Inquire at 79 East Park st., head of Oak. 4n3

HEATING STOVES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS can be found at Chown & Curtis's, 212 First and 9 Salmon sts. 16-2p

WANTED—RELIABLE NURSE FOR INFANT 10 months of age. Apply at 226 Eleventh st., Portland, Or. 4n1

FOR RENT—A STORY-AND-A-HALF COTTAGE, containing eight rooms and bath. Inquire at 55 Montgomery st. 4n3

2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; state rent and location. Address C. L. F., care Oregonian. 4n3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; 30 Harrison st., bet. First and Second; convenient to street cars. 4n7

OUR GIRLS TAKE KINDLY TO THE CANDIES imported by Stone—fresh every week from the leading manufacturers. 3n1

WANTED—$3000 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY on the East Side for one year. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st. 4n1

THE PORTLAND CASH GROCERY, 45 FIRST st., is selling best flour for $3 90 a barrel; granulated sugar, 16 pounds for $1. 4n3

TO LIVE WELL, GO WHERE THERE IS plentiful and well-cooked viands, and that place is the New York Restaurant. 2n1

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, BRIGHT, sunshiny rooms, suitable for man and wife, or gentleman. Call at 53 West Park st. 4n3

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished, fire, use of bath, with board, at $60 per month for two. 188 Tenth st. 4n3

WANTED—TO TRADE A GOOD ROAD CART for a spring wagon. Call, or address F. W. SHORE, 125 Water st., or 312 Front. 4n2

FOR RENT—TWO NEW FIVE-ROOM COTTAGES with bath and Patent closets; rent $22. Inquire at S.E. cor. Tenth and Harrison sts. 2t7

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A GOOD SALESman; is a competent druggist. Address C. E. D., care Plummer & Byerley, Portland, Or. 4n2

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL CLASSES OF security, in sums to suit. Inquire of W. A. DALY & SON, 106 First st. 2n5tf

DRESSMAKING — PARTIES DESIRING A first class dressmaker to work in their house will please address Dressmaker, care Oregonian. 3n3

ROGERS'S OIL POLISH SHOE BLACKING, best in the world; keeps the leather soft and pliable. T. ROGERS, 280 First st., Portland. 3n5

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted by any one but myself. 4n3 JENNIE BROOKS.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE NICELY FURNISHED room; suitable for two gentlemen; in private family. Inquire at 68 North Eighth st., bet. D and E. 4n3

$2000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS on city improved real estate security. 4n1 CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st.

WHEN YOU TRAVEL SELECT A GOOD TRUNK or Valise at L. SILBERSTEIN & CO.'S, 147 Front st., opposite the Esmond. Country orders solicited.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH good closet, fire and use of bath; room suitable for two gentlemen; rent, $10. Address H. R. care Oregonian. 4n3

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, topographical, architectural and mechanical drawing; charges moderate. Address L., care Oregonian. 3n4

REOPENED—THE GRAY EAGLE HOTEL, COR. Front and Clay sts.; room with board from $5 to $7 per week; patronage solicited. DICKERSON & DUNN, Prop'rs. 3n1m

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS ability, a situation in a wholesale or retail house; will accept any position; best of references given. Address W. L., care Oregonian. 3n3

NOTICE—THE MEDALS AWARDED BY THE Mechanics' Fair Association for 1886 are now ready for delivery at the office of J. B. CONGLE, 108 and 110 Front st., Portland, Oregon. 4n3

MRS. L. PILGER, NOW THE LEADING DRESSmaker of San Francisco, 115 Powell st., will forward samples of fall goods to her numerous customers. A perfect fit without fitting. 22au24s3m

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SITUation as nurse, or housekeeper in a widower's family, or to do chamber-work in a hotel; city preferred. Address Lady, care Oregonian. 4n2

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN A SAFE, GROWing business, and one that is beneficial to the city; no time required unless desired; from $500 to $3000 wanted; will bear investigation. Address O. Q., care Oregonian. 4otf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A WELL-ESTABlished business for sale, including some of the best agencies on the Coast; or would take partner that could give time and attention to the business. Address Brothers, care Oregonian. 4tf

A PARTNER WANTED TO TAKE HALF INterest in a good flouring mill; water power; good wheat country; on line of railroad; in town of 1200 inhabitants; a practical miller preferred, to whom a rare chance is offered. Address Box 58, Roseburg, Or.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERsigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name and style of Reed, Sears & Stevens for the transaction of a General Brokerage, Commission and Insurance business. Office: 15 Stark street.
4n7
Portland, Or., Nov. 1, 1886.
E. J. REED,
GEO. C. SEARS,
WARD S. STEVENS.

WANTED—AGENTS, IN EACH COUNTY OF Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana for the celebrated, efficient and thoroughly-tested Acme Electric Belt. The only one ever awarded a premium by the Mechanics' Fair for containing a complete and scientifically arranged electric battery—awards being made in '84 and '86, after a severe scientific test by a committee of practical physicians; therefore, unquestionably possessing that most effectual of Nature's remedies—Electricity. This belt, by strengthening and vitalizing the nervous system, effects cures where drugs are entirely inefficient, thus being the best remedy known to mankind for nervous debility and kindred ailments. Each belt warranted. Beware of the quackery and fraudulent pretentions daily appearing in print. For further information, apply to J. W. THOMAS, sole and exclusive manager for the northwest coast of the Acme Belt Agency. Head office: 161 First st., Portland, Oregon. 4n1m

[illegible] ARE BEST 49 First St.

TEACHER WANTED.

A COMPETENT TEACHER OF ARITHMETIC is wanted from 2 till 4 P. M. of each day. Address immediately, Private Student, care Oregonian.

WANTED—10,000 heads of nice Cabbage. Inquire at the German Pickle Factory, No. 86 Morrison street. 4n

ETCHINGS.
RARE ENGRAVINGS.

Wm. A. Fisher, representing W. K. Vickery of San Francisco, has a large collection at Gump's, 184 First st. Mr. Fisher will positively leave Portland Thursday, Nov. 4th.
Visitors are cordially welcome. 2n1t

NEW MARKET THEATER
THIS EVENING, NOV. 3d,
Last Night of the Charming
MISS WOODTHORPE
And Farewell Performance of
May Blossom!
AT EUGENE, THURSDAY, NOV. 4th.
Secure your Seats at Prentiss's music store.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. J. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
FRIDAY, NOV. 5, AT 10 A. M.
A Fine Driving Horse, Cart and Harness.
—ALSO—
Household Furniture, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.
We are instructed to sell by auction, at the Residence, No. 69 North Eighth st.,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 6th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,
COMPRISING
Bedroom, Diningroom & Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 18 Washington St.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED.—About half-past 11 last night T. R. Fisher, who resides at 455 Ninth street, was waylaid, knocked down and robbed of $412 in the south plaza block. During the day he visited Albina for the purpose of buying a lot, taking the money with him, but failed to conclude negotiations, and returned to this side shortly before dark. In the evening he attended a lodge of Knights of Pythias, and was en route home when attacked. He had just passed the band stand when two men rushed upon him from behind, one striking him on the back of the head with a sand bag. The blow rendered him unconscious for the time being, and when he awoke he found his pockets rifled. The highwaymen left the sand bag lying near their victim. Mr. Fisher reported the loss to the police, but was unable to give a description of the men.

AN UNPAID BILL.—The bill of Henry Hewett for insuring the dredger came up in the council last evening. Forbes and Hackeney opposed payment, the former because there was some misunderstanding about the matter which might partially be attributed to him, and the latter because it was unbusiness like to pay it if payment could be avoided. There was certainly a majority of the council in favor of paying the bill, but those opposed were very active in their opposition, while those in favor of paying the bill did not wish to press the matter too strongly, and, moreover, the matter is in awkward shape to be got at properly, and it needs the genius of a Gerdes to get it in a shape for being passed without trouble. One or two filibusterers can made a heap of trouble, but the majority wins in the end.

REMARKABLE SHIPMENT OF APPLES.—Yesterday the well known and enterprising wholesale house of F. H. Page & Co. shipped to one of their customers in Helena, Montana, five car loads of Oregon apples. As the train stood in the O. R. & N. yards, near Ainsworth wharf, the fruit cars properly labeled, it was photographed. The shipment, which equals 2250 boxes, is probably the largest ever made from Oregon, and from one house to another single house in one day, indicates a volume of trade which few outside of business circles appreciate. The large trade this house has enjoyed in green fruit this season is due to the choice stock they have packed and the pains they have taken in selecting for shipment nothing but the best fruit grown in Oregon.

RELAXING VIGILANCE.—The council runs along as smoothly as oil since Gerdes reformed. The meeting passed off so quietly last evening that both Pickett and Hart, who have so long kept vigilant watch over the interests of our tax-paying citizens, were lulled into a sense of false security and slumbered peacefully in their seats while a resolution was passed through authorizing the renewal of a $1000 fire insurance on the tug Herminia. The vote when Woodward's name was called stood four to four. He seemed a little uncertain how to vote, and some one said, "She cost $7000," and another retorted, "She will sell for $3000." But the mayor remarked that she was worth more than that, so Woodward voted for insuring her.

TWO MURDERERS EN ROUTE.—Sheriff Henshaw, of Baker county, arrived here yesterday with two murderers whom he was taking to the penitentiary. One was Dr. Clements, who goes up for eight years for causing the death of Lena De Cota by administering to her poison in performing an illegal operation. The other is John N. Hannon, a 17-year-old boy who shot and killed Eli Carpenter, a farmer, at Bull creek, last summer. Hannon was working for Carpenter at the time he killed him, and, according to the theory of the case just after the murder, was thought to have committed the deed at Mrs. Carpenter's instigation. This was not, however, proven against the woman. Hannon goes to prison for thirteen years.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning a horse belonging to Wm. McGuire, the fish dealer at Third and Morrison streets, skipped across the street from in front of the fish stall, taking the wagon along. The horse paid a visit to Church's tailoring establishment, opposite, and with the assistance of the wagon succeeded in knocking out a post that supported the awning and smashing the glass doors and windows in the store. The awning came down and broke the wagon all up, and the horse, with a pole, harness and other remnants attached to it, skipped up the street. In front of Shanahan's store it was stopped and taken home, and the wagon to a wagonmaker. A carpenter was engaged to fix up the awning.

AN UNKNOWN PATIENT.—Yesterday morning a policeman brought to Good Samaritan hospital a man whom he found lying on the sidewalk in a stupor as if he had been drugged. The patient remained unconscious most of the day, but in a lucid moment gave his name as John Campbell. Beyond this he was unable to give any account of himself. He is about 45 years old, tall, muscular, wears a mustache, and was dressed in a blue suit and a blue cap. He has the appearance of a sailor. Some $30 was found in his pocket, but no papers leading to his identity. If the man has any friends in the city, the hospital management would like to hear from them.

PERMISSION TO ERECT TELEGRAPH POLES.—The county court yesterday ordered that the Postal Telegraph company have the right of way to erect its poles, stretch wires and construct its telegraph line along the sides of the traveled portions of the county roads of Multnomah county, and to keep the same in repair, provided that said company shall in no way injure or obstruct said roads or any of them so as to interfere with the travel thereon, nor with the working thereof, and provided further that said poles shall be placed near the side lines of said roads, excepting in cases where the supervisor through whose district said lines may pass shall otherwise direct.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.—In the police court yesterday Robert Gray, a Scotch boy about 15 years of age, was up for vagrancy. Gray came here some months ago on a British ship, and after her arrival deserted her. He wandered around town for some time, and was finally taken in charge by the Boys' and Girls' Aid society. Several places were found for Gray, but he would not hold any of them, preferring to roam around. Yesterday Judge Demond sentenced him to twenty days, when Gray had a conversation with Ira Powers, who was present, and on promising to behave himself sentence was suspended and he was released from custody.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A report was current last night on the streets that Charles Sykes, son of old Peter Sykes, deceased, has been missing since Monday and fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. His friends say the wife and mother of the deceased have received a letter from him since his disappearance, telling them that on receipt of the communication they would find his body in the old cemetery on the Macadam road, with his throat cut. Friends of Sykes, not knowing where the old cemetery is located, searched for his remains yesterday in other burying grounds but without success. If he does not turn up to-day further search will be made.

NEW OFFICE.—The Western Union Telegraph company expect to get into their new office in Kamm's block within a week. The room has been ready for the reception of instruments for some time, but delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of a cable through which the wires will be conducted from the street to the operating tables. It was shipped from Chicago on the 28th of last month and ought to be here this week. There is no partition between the business office and the operating room, so customers of the company, after they have filed messages, may hang around and see for themselves that the matter is sent.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm sounded from box 9 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was for a fire in an unoccupied cottage on Tenth street, between D and E, owned by E. Beck. It was so gutted inside as to amount to almost total destruction, the framework only being left standing. It is supposed some tramps who took up lodging in the house caused the fire. The cottage was insured in Henry Hewitt's agency for $200. The loss is about $500.

BARGE SUNK.—A day or two ago a barge belonging to Canuto & Zanello, loaded with dimension stone for the Morrison street bridge, sank in the Columbia river near Fisher's Landing. It is not so deep in the water but that most of the rock can be raised. A pile-driver has been sent up from here, and will be utilized for that purpose. The accident will probably cause some delay to the bridge.

RECEIVER AS BAD AS THE THIEF.—William Wood, convicted recently of purchasing stolen iron from Johnny Mooney, was yesterday sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The case against Wood wasn't such a serious one, but it appears he has been in the habit of purchasing stolen property right along, and would conceal it and deny possession or purchase when called on by the authorities.

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."—The old folks' concert, given last Friday evening at Hall street church, was so well received it is again called for. It will be repeated to-morrow (Friday) evening; the usual social, also. Admittance, 25 cents.

DEATH.—Edward Graham, who came here several years ago with Shoaf and started the Brunswick billiard hall under the firm name of Shoaf & Graham, died last night at St. Vincent's hospital of consumption, aged 45 years. Graham was a single man and came to this coast many years ago from Boston. He was for a long time with his brother, who kept a general merchandise store in Silver City, Idaho. On his brother's death he became possessed of an estate valued at $40,000 to $50,000, but by injudicious business ventures soon made way with it. Deceased was well known in San Francisco and in many other places on the coast.

PROMOTED TO MASTER.—Mr. James Christian, late chief officer of the fine ship Amana, commanded by Capt. Beckett, has been appointed to the captaincy of the bark Don, whose former master, it will be remembered, committed suicide some days ago. Capt. Christian left yesterday morning by the Astoria boat to take his new command. As the steamer passed the Amana his old shipmates gave him three rousing cheers as a mark of the high respect and esteem with which he was regarded as an officer and a man. The Don is now ready for sea and goes to London direct.

LIQUOR TO MINORS.—John Matthieson, a saloon keeper on First street, between Lincoln and Hall, was arrested last night by officer Morgan on three charges of permitting minors in his place. Matthieson keeps what is known as the Ice Cream gardens, a resort for the young of both sexes, a Sunday evening dance being, for some time back, the principal attraction. If proven guilty, the accused is likely to be hauled over the coals in good shape, the police judge having already expressed himself on several occasions as to cases of selling liquors to minors.

ANOTHER MINING INCORPORATION.—Articles of incorporation of the Sierra Nevada Mining company were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday by B. Goldsmith, Harrison B. Oatman and VanB. De Lashmutt. Objects of the corporation: To mine in Oregon and in Washington and Idaho territories; also operate smelters and concentrators, machinery, etc., and to acquire water rights. Capital stock $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the value of $1 each. Principal office Portland.

BRIEF MENTION.

The south end amusement resort is the Tivoli. Take First street cars.

License to wed was issued yesterday to C. H. Neyer and Johana S. Shernecken.

J. W. Thomas was awarded a diploma for electric belts exhibited at the Mechanics' fair.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls Mrs. McGibeny of the McGibeny family a fine soprano. We knew that long ago.

A genuine home lunch will be served by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. on Friday, in their rooms, from 11:30 to 2:30. Price, 50 cents.

The latest style of Decker Bros. piano just in at Kohler & Chase's attracts much attention from those who appreciate a first-class instrument.

There is not a baldheaded man in the common council, but Woodward and Schwab have got bald spots started and will enlarge them as soon as necessary.

The Franklin Loan and Building association last night loaned $1400 at twenty-eight months', $1000 at twenty-four months' and $800 at thirty-six months' interest in advance.

Several weeks ago Nellie Grant sued B. B. Acker to recover possession of a buggy. The case was tried before Judge Shattuck, and yesterday he rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Robert Powell and Samuel Paine were arrested last night by policeman James on First street, between B and C, for fighting. Paine put up $10 bail and was released. Powell was locked up.

The bark Edward Kidder left Coloma wharf yesterday at 2 P. M. in tow of the Ocklahama, bound for Hong Kong. She carries only about 100 Chinese passengers. T. Brook White and another gentleman are in the cabin.

In the matter of the estate of John Behr, deceased, Judge Catlin yesterday ordered that the final account of J. G. Gruner, the administrator, be approved; that the administrator be allowed his commissions of $210 and be discharged.

Sunday night A. R. J. Campbell was brought to the police station in an intoxicated condition. Up to noon yesterday he hadn't recovered his senses, and it is thought the man must have been doped. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

The studio of Mrs. J. T. Hayne, corner of North Fifteenth and L streets, has been enlarged and lighted with northern windows, and her pupils are all busy, painting mostly flowers from nature, in which branch of the art Mrs. Hayne excels.

A firm in this city advertised in THE OREGONIAN offering a reward for information concerning a man whom they wished to have arrested. Within two days they received the information desired from Moscow, Idaho, and a warrant is on its way for the man.

The Ellensburg *Localizer* of October 20 says: "The railroad bridge over the last crossing of the Yakima was completed yesterday and the rails will be laid to-day. There is now only some seventeen miles of track to be laid to reach the east portal of the great tunnel."

Justice Tuttle yesterday dismissed the charge of larceny against Edward Whittle, after administering to him a reprimand and cautioning him in future to be more careful about choosing his company. Whittle promised to do so, remarking that he had received a good lesson.

An excursion to the Yellowstone, under the direction of Gen. John Gibbon, starts on Friday evening, returning the same day. Every one should see the magnificent views and hear Gen. Gibbon's eloquent description of this wonderful park, at the Tabernacle Friday evening of this week. Admission, only 25 cents.

The bill rendered the council last evening by Ofeldt Bros. for repairing street lamps amounted to $158 36. Gerdes remarked that they were improving, and if they had a little more time they would work up to the level of Halpruner. But their time is likely to be short, as Morey has his poles set along four streets from the river to the western boundary of the city.

Mayor Gates yesterday received with the compliments of Wm. M. Courtenay, mayor of Charleston, S. C., a small book of photographic views of the damage inflicted on that city by the late earthquake. From the views of some of the streets it is evident that many of the buildings in Charleston were old and shaky, and a rebuilding of the town will be a good thing.

ZITHER CONCERT.

At the concert arranged by the Portland Zither club, which will be given to-night at Masonic hall, the following programme will be rendered:

PART FIRST.

Gavotte—"Stephanie"	Czibulka
Polka—"With Heart and Soul"	Umlauf
J. Schwerdtfeger, Chas. Holzer and E. de Neuf.	
Piano Solo—"Moonlight Sonata"	Beethoven
Miss May Cook.	
Duett—"Beloved Eye"	Reichardt
J. Schwerdtfeger and E. de Neuf.	
a. "Titania"	Waldteufel
b. "The Mandolins"	Desormes

PART SECOND.

Mazourka—"A Kiss"	Arrilaga
Flute Solo—Aria from "Waffenschmied"	Lortzing
Joseph Schwerdtfeger.	
Piano Solo—"Gems of Scotland"	Rive-King
Miss May Cook.	
Zither Solo—"Serenade"	Schubert
E. de Neuf.	
Potpourri—"The Mikado"	Sullivan

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—The largest audience of the week greeted Miss Georgia Woodthorpe last night at the New Market theater. It was her last performance in Portland. Miss Woodthorpe and her company have made a good impression in Portland, and the good wishes of many friends will follow them on their tour over the circuit. To-night they open at Eugene City, then Albany and the Sound to follow. It is to be hoped Miss Woodthorpe will be able to give a short season in Portland on her return and prior to her departure for the East.

AN EXTRA HILL HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I would suggest through the columns of your paper that the First street railway company put on an extra horse between Columbia and Sherman street. During the rainy winter months, when the roads are bad, it is too much for one horse, and a good many will walk rather than ride on that account. I am sure the increased travel on the line will pay them the extra expense. SOUTH PORTLAND RESIDENT.

PERSONAL.

Judge R. P. Boise and wife, of Salem, left yesterday for the East.

Mr. J. P. Howe, manager of the New Market, leaves to-day for Victoria.

STEP OUT OF THE WAY

Of the bustling thoroughfare but a short distance to find the Portland boot and shoe store, 45 Washington street. It will prove a profitable investment to you in purchasing.

NOVEL ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Singewald & Martin are fitting up an advertising wagon, to be run on the streets every day from 8 in the morning till dark. It may be seen at 15 Washington street, near First.

THE EAST SIDE.

A LITTLE GIRL BADLY BURNED.

Cora, a 3-year-old daughter of Al Kadderly, who resides at the corner of Eighth and C streets, had a narrow escape from burning to death yesterday afternoon. The particulars are nearly as follows: On the opposite corner to Mr. Kadderly's residence lives a Mr. Newcome, whose business is making brooms, and in his yard is a large box used for bleaching broom corn. Under the box is a large kettle filled with sulphur, which is kept burning for bleaching. Mrs. Kadderly having a little errand to do, left her two daughters, aged 5 and 3 years respectively, at Mrs. Newcome's house until her return. They had not been there long before they ran out toward the burning kettle of sulphur, and the oldest, picking up a piece of broom corn, dipped it in the kettle and in bringing it out it struck her sister's clothing, and the child was immediately enveloped in flames. Both children screamed, and Mrs. Newcome ran out as quick as possible, and, seeing what had happened, tore off some of her clothing and wrapped it around the child as well as she could and succeeded in smothering the flames, but not until the little one was burned to a blister from her shoulders up to her forehead; her hands and arms are also badly burned. Luckily the child's underclothing was woolen, or her body would have been burned to a crisp. A woolen cap being on her head, only the back part of her hair was burned. The child's face has swollen to nearly double its natural size, and it is feared if she recovers she will carry the scars as long as she lives. Mrs. Newcome's hands and wrists were also very badly burned in her efforts to save the child. A physician is in attendance and doing all he can to relieve the sufferings of both.

PURCHASE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Mr. H. D. McGuire, of this city, has just purchased of the Indiana Blooded Stock company two fine Hereford bulls, one of which is called the Red Prince and the fine blooded cow, Cheerful Mary, which was awarded the first premium for the best beef cow at the Fat Stock show recently held in Portland. This stock will be taken on board the cars to-day for Mr. McGuire's stock ranch in Lane county, in this state. The purchaser will go out with them.

NOTES.

Mr. Stephen H. Bloomer leaves on the steamer to-night on a business trip to San Francisco.

The annual ball of the Willamette cornet band will take place at Neppach's hall this evening. A pleasant time is anticipated.

The Ladies' Guild in connection with St. David's parish will meet at the church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

D. L. Leathers and his son Frank left on Wednesday for Prineville, Eastern Oregon, where they expect to turn their attention to stock raising. Mrs. Leathers will remain here this winter.

A private school was commenced yesterday morning at the vestry of the Seventh Day Advent church, on G street. Thirty-eight pupils were present at the commencement. Miss Carrie E. Mills of Walla Walla, W. T., and J. A. Burden are employed as teachers.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, held a very interesting meeting at the M. E. church in this city yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Wire, of Salem, secretary of the W. F. M. society of this state, was present and made some very interesting remarks.

Quarterly conference of the East Portland Methodist Episcopal church will be held at the church to-morrow evening. Dr. W. S. Harrington, presiding elder of the Portland district, will be present. On Sunday evening next Dr. Harrington will preach, and at the close the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and reception of members will follow.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. James A. Hearing; on trial.

U. S. vs. King Yip and Ah Lung; set for trial on Monday, November 15.

U. S. vs. E. W. Krause; plea of not guilty; set for trial Thursday, November 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. King Yip and Ah Lung; arraigned: Ah Lung pleads guilty to second count of indictment and not guilty to remaining counts; sentence to-morrow. King Yip pleads not guilty, and case as to him remitted to U. S. circuit court.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

Frapolie, Berges & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment for plaintiff by default in the sum of $188; attached property ordered sold.

Nellie Grant vs. B. B. Acker; verdict for plaintiff.

D. C. Lewis vs. Milton Hosford; demurrer to complaint sustained.

S. A. Neppach vs. W. P. Jordan; motion for new trial granted.

E. R. Lilienthal vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

Henry Pohley vs. Emil Weber; judgment on verdict in favor of plaintiff for $125 24; $6 54 remitted from verdict.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

E. Goslinsky vs. V. Caravita; judgment for plaintiff by default.

G. Ginnocheo & Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

The Napa Valley Wine Co. vs. V. Caravita; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

D. L. Perkins vs. Francis E. Wallace; demurrer to complaint under advisement.

W. F. Bowker vs. Emil Weber; motion to make complaint more definite and certain submitted.

Magdolin Philips vs. John Peterson et al.; motion to vacate judgment submitted.

Wong Hong Tong vs. Wong Hun Sai; defendant discharged from arrest.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

State vs. Wm. Wood; motion for arrest of judgment denied and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Judge Stearns will announce decisions this morning in the following cases: Grant L. Rohr vs. C. F. Pearson; the Oregon Iron and Steel company vs. S. G. Reed, on demurrer.

FROM OLD ENGLAND DIRECT.

We have opened yesterday fifty elegant English suiting and trouser patterns which are for sale at very low prices. Remember this, we guarantee you a perfect fit, and that is more than any other establishment in this city can give. We invite all to call and see our merchant tailoring department.
ARTHUR KOHN,
Corner Second and Morrison streets.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST. [illegible]

Three Great Bargains!
—IN—
S[illegible]
—AT—
[illegible]

Having made a special purchase of French Dress Silks at much less figures than we can regularly import same qualities for, and following our well known rule, we are prompt in offering them at a figure within the reach of all, for two weeks only, at the uniform price of

$1 per yd.

See the Display of these Silks in our large window.

20-in. extra lustre and finish, Fine Gros Grain French Silks, full weight and guaranteed for wear, all latest shades and black, at

$1 per yd.

All-Silk French Twilled Satin Rhadames, all shades and Black, fine wear, also at

$1 per yd.

21-in full weight Surah Silks, all silk (guaranteed), all leading new shades, well known for excellent wear, also at

$1 per yd.

Secure best selection early, as some shades will sell very rapidly.

Dress Goods Dep't.
Specials for This Week.

42-in All-wool Heavy HEATHER CLOTH, in grays, blues, browns, etc., very durable, at
45c pr yd.

42-in All-Wool Heavy Twilled BRADFORD CLOTHS, grays, blues, browns and mixed shades, at
45c pr yd.

These are Positive Bargains.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

Meier & Frank
185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND.
Between Yamhill and Taylor Streets.

We are the depot for Towels, Sheetings' Table Linens, Blankets, Spreads, Flannels, etc. Bedrock Low Prices.

[illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible]
Corner First and Yamhill.

CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.
ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.......Portland, Or.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
148 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds!
Having received direct from the Kimberly diamond fields, Africa, a large lot of loose diamonds, I am now having them made into rings, pins, ear-rings etc. They are now on exhibition in
UNCLE MEYER'S WINDOW, 163 First st.

NO PAIN. NO BAD EFFECTS.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $25. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PRESTON BROS., graduates Phila. Dental Col. Rooms 1, Union Block.

Portland Cement!
J. B. White & Bro's brand, just arrived per "Parthia" from London.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND.

Dr. J. C. Brown. Diseases of the Eye & Ear, [illegible]

KOHN,
THE CLOTHIER, MERCHANT TAILOR AND HATTER.
Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

PROCLAMATION
THANKSGIVING DAY 1886 IS THURSDAY NOV. 25

Thanksgiving Day.

Another year has gone by, and our President brings forth his trumpet and proclaims broadcast throughout the land the great event.

WE PROCLAIM
To tell you all that our stock of
OVERCOATS
Is yet complete. We have over one thousand Overcoats in stock at prices that will make them go—all Fresh, New, Stylish Goods; no old shoddy goods like you will find almost anywhere else, but the
FINEST IN THE LAND!

Our Low Prices make most of our competitors sick. We don't want big profits; *we want a living and that is all.* Come and see us. We will be glad to see you. If you have dealt with us before, you know us and how we trade. To those who have not called, we cordially invite you and bid you welcome. Call and see our

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
KILT SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,
RUBBER CLOTHING,
SILK, ALPACA AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
NIGHT ROBES in elegant designs in Flannels and Linens.

We want you to see our
PEA-JACKETS AND VESTS—10 elegant lines at way-down prices.
CARDIGAN AND JERSEY JACKETS, new colors.

Make no mistake! Keep our address about you, and watch out for the clothing sharks who are hungry for your purse.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER.
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

SELF-PRESERVATION
—IS THE—
FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
(The Clothiers and Hatters.)
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,
Claim that the best way to preserve good health is to KEEP WARM. This week we offer Extraordinary Inducements.

We invite your attention to our Line of
Parnell Suits.
They are made of splendid
Heavy All-Wool Cassimere.
The same grade of goods are sold at $25. We offer this Suit, and guarantee every one a perfect fit, at
20—TWENTY DOLLARS—20

IT IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN
CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.

Just Received!
"THE STORM KING!"
THE BEST FUR TRIMMED ULSTER Ever Manufactured.

We send Samples of Suits, Overcoats and Children's Clothing Free to any address, with plain rules for self-measurement. Write name and address plainly to avoid delay. Send for copy of our Splendid Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

[illegible]
S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.
Merino, Cashmere and Wool
UNDERWEAR.
JUST OPENED,
25 CASES Ladies', Misses' and Children's Scarlet, White and Shetland Underwear.
SPECIAL PRICES:
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 1st, and for one week, we shall offer the following lots at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most economical purchaser.
75 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests at........50c
1 case Ladies' Scarlet Saxony Wool Vests and Drawers at........$1 35
1 case do do Extra Super Scarlet Vests and Drawers at........2 00
1 case Ladies' Fine Lambs' Wool White Vests, extra heavy weight........2 00
1 case Children's Scarlet Wool Vests and Pants, all sizes........35 and 50c
SPECIAL TO CLOSE:
65 doz. Ladies' All-Wool HOSE at........25c pair
[illegible]

SPECIAL
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
500
ALL SUITS
Sale Price $3!
Actual Value $6.
[illegible]
L. KATTEN.
33 WASHINGTON, and 110 SECOND STREET.

[illegible]
Call Special Attention to their large and well selected stock of
UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
NEW NECKWAR,
LYONS UMBRELLAS,
And all Seasonable Goods.
[illegible] & PENDLETON
The Men's Furnishers,
153 FIRST ST.

SPECIAL SALE
Having Just Received a Large Line of
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,
And being overstocked, we want to clear them out as soon as possible, and to do so we will give special prices. Below we will give a few quotations of the goods above mentioned:
Ladies' Cloth, 56-inch wide........65c up
All-Wool Col'd Cashmeres, 44-inch........45c
Black and Colored Silk Velvets........$1 00
Good value at $1.40.
Colored Silk Plushes only........1 25
All-Silk Black Rhadames, worth $1.50, will be sold at only........90
Fine quality Col'd Satins, all colors, only........45
A FULL LINE OF
Children's Cloaks
from $1 50 upward.
LADIES' LONG NEWMARKET CLOAKS
from $5 upward.
Also, a number of other articles too numerous to mention, suitable for fall and winter trade, will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
L. [illegible]
109 FIRST ST.
Opposite the Oregon Furniture Co.

MORNING.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS, F. G. S.

Hence on thy shadowy wings, thou Queen of Rest,
Enchantress of the night, soft Sleep—away!
Hence on thy shadowy wings to the far West
Where shades await thee; haste, the King of Day
Is fast approaching to resume his royal sway.

But welcome to my chamber, early ray
Of morn; hail, sky of azure, gold, and rose;
Hail, silent hour, blest harbinger of day!
Thou, gorgeous Day-king, hasten to disclose
The charms of eager Nature waking from repose.

Awake, ye slumbering herds in yonder mead;
And joyful lambs, your gambols now renew,
Or in your heaven-provided pastures feed—
Your sweet green pastures strewn with pearly dew;
Awake, ye flocks and kine, the morning breaks for you!

Ye glancing fishes, hiding from our sight—
Silent inhabitants of yonder stream—
The morning breaks for you; the genial light
Reaches your caverns, and ye too, I deem,
Rejoice when from the east morn's splendid glories beam.

As in the water, so beneath the ground,
A thousand tribes their habitat one hold—
In how small compass wisdom may be found!—
The ant, skill'd architect and warrior bold,
Hails morning from his dusky city in the mold.

Rouse up and hail the day, ye aerial things
That slumber in the bosoms of the flowers!
Spread in the perfumed air your beauteous wings,
And hail the foremost of the happy hours;
Rejoice till in the ruby west the day-car lowers

The flowers, which droop'd and seem'd to pine for day,
Toward the light their shapely heads now raise;
They own the joyous morn; and who shall say
The sweets they breathe are not their silent praise—
That they are joyless while on heaven they day-long gaze?

See, while I watch, the influence of the morn
Wakens the flowers to hail the new-born day!
Their petals open and the emerald lawn
Below is diaper'd with bright display
Of starry daisies op'ning while I pen my lay.

O, where can fancy reach or eye survey
Through all this scene, but joys and beauties are,
And wonders infinite? Stay, Fancy, stay!
Lead not my spirit to that waning star;
'Tis vain for human thought to penetrate so far!

Of earth—among the astral host a grain—
Speck of that gold dust sprinkled o'er the sky—
Man seeks to grasp the knowledge all in vain.
Vain were it then for human thought to try
To solve the wonders of the countless orbs on high.

Meantime, hail warblings sweet! Released from Night,
A thousand throats welcome the morning rays
With songs of gratitude, and sweet delight.
O, Father of the Universe, these lays
Are Nature's hymns to Thee—thy creatures' grateful praise!

Then hail! increasing choir: sweet to mine ear
Your morning hymns of praise. O, all I see,
And all beyond surveyance; all I hear—
All nature, Mighty Father, praises Thee.
All lovely scenes and sounds, all varied harmony!

—Good Words.

BRULE'S GIRL.

BY ROBERT C. V. MEYERS.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

On the morning of her arrival she was told by Bob Craddock, who drove the wagon, to look out when they neared Alljohn's tavern. Here were the men in a mob; with a shout they sprang forward, undid the harness and dragged the wagon into the center of the settlement. Her father came up.

"Why, Dad," she laughed, displaying her fine teeth, "if I ain't glad to see you. It's been two years since we saw each other, ain't it? Now I'm come to stay."

Whereat the men raised a louder shout and then she sobered up; far apart from the others, an odd smile on his face, was an out-of-shape man. She went into her father's cabin and said she was tired out and out.

She was the glory of the place; had she so minded she might have sat all day long and received adulation. "Wait till they see me with my hair curled," said she, "and a red bow the wrong side of my off-ear!"

She tried the experiment. That day the men called a meeting and handed over to her keeping the tin box that had been stored at Alljohn's.

"My!" she said, "I feel like a little girl's story book that told of the chap that had a lamp that he rubbed and fetched up a nigger every time; that Chinese chap, you know."

"Don't want no Chinese," grumbled some one, "and what did he do?"

Now, as she narrated the history of Aladdin, looking marvelously beautiful and like some wild spontaneous growth of this part of the world that gave forth soft crumbling gold and rich metals instead of perishable flowers, she saw the man again.

"Whose is that worm fence?" she asked.

They told her that was Geordie Crooks, an Englishman who had come from the Lord knows where, like so many others; that he had built a cabin for himself about a half mile from any other habitation, near a clump of stunted trees; that he was a lonesome sort of fellow, doing odd jobs and often sick and miserable.

"Then there's nothing against him but his weak body?" she queried.

"Except his crooked back," returned Sammy Alljohn. "More in his favor for he nurses us in the 'shakes.' We're powerful on the 'shakes' here, sissy, ma'am, on account of the gulch, you know. So Crooks nurses us; he's the only one that can be spared for that sort of thing."

"Bah! I like a fighting man myself," said she, "not a nurse."

Yet from that time she manifested an interest in the man. It might have been because he took little or no interest in her, and she the only woman for miles around. She was not used to such treatment, and who was he that he presumed to be different from the other men. Once she saw him coming down the gulch, his face white and bitter. "He's got the heart disease," she said, "the nursey!"

She took on a way of standing outside when the men went to and from the lode, so she saw him two or three times a day.

Sometimes of evenings he sat upon the ground outside his shady cabin, smoking his pipe, while the other men were playing their games of profit and loss at the tavern. In her loiterings she saw him thus time and again. And at last it became unbearable, so she went to him. "Why don't you act like a man," she said, "instead of sitting here and mopping?" He glanced up at her, and extended his hand.

"Yonder's my old home, lass," he answered. "I like to sit and face it when my day's work is done."

"Show me your place," she said.

He took her to his cabin and showed her the little neatnesses he had contrived there; he showed her the clump of trees of which he was especially proud, as being the only trees around until you came to the gulch that boasted of a few more.

For many evenings after that she went and talked with him, asked about his prospects, his plans, questioning him as to his past, trying to find out something, she knew not what. And when he had answered her and his answers seemed void of what she wanted, she would say, "There! turn your face toward your old home and talk a little about it."

Bob Craddock saw her there once. That night after her father left Alljohn's a meeting was called. They watched their opportunity and one day, when she was alone, they waited on her. "Just as though he could be anything to me," she laughed, "while all you fine fellows are at hand." "We won't have no Chinese and we won't have no English preferences," Sammy Alljohn said. "We don't intend to tell your old man nothing, but we're a vigilant committee to keep Crooks from making a fool of you and going and marrying you. You're father'd mind the man if he knew."

After that she made more of the men than usual, though she kept in the house when they went to and from the lode; and never stirred forth of evenings. At the end of a month she came out as the men went past one morning; she was yellow and haggard and shivering. "Sissy Brule's got the shakes," they whispered, awed.

In the early evening she heard a knock on the door; her hand up over her heart she went there.

"Alljohn tells me you have the local ague," Crooks said. "The men say I can cure it; they have sent me here."

He waited patiently until the men came up and corroborated what he had said. So he stopped every morning on his way to the works and every evening when he came from them, and left medicine for her and inquired into her symptoms. She grew worse. It was decided that she must have a more experienced nurse than her father. They told Crooks what was expected of him, and tying his earnings in a handkerchief he deserted his cabin for Brule's. For three weeks Brule and the Englishman nursed her. How long she might have lasted no one can tell, but one day came a messenger to her father that a richer vein than ever had been struck.

"I'll be back in an hour," shouted Brule and ran from the cabin. Crooks must have thought that his patient was asleep, for he took out his pocketbook and looked at its contents as he sat beside her bed. She placed her hand upon the book and he started up with a cry.

"I didn't mean to scare you," she said, "what's in that book? I've seen you look at it before to-day, when you thought father and I were asleep."

"Old mementoes—Oh, no, I am not scared; but I am not well—my heart is not all right."

"I know it," she said hotly. "Man, both of us are dying in this atmosphere."

"Oh, no," he returned. "You are not. Do you know the nature of the ague here? Rum! As for me, while I have been nursing you I have planned to go away, to go home at last."

"You're going away! And you think I ain't sick!"

"I know you are, and I can guess what is the matter with you, poor lass."

She buried her face in the pillow. For a moment there was silence in the room.

"Go to the door!" she said. He obeyed her. Then he heard his name called, and re-entering found her up and dressed at the table, the lamp lighted, for the window had been darkened, a tin-box at her right hand.

"Geordie," she said, "you know that I have shammed the ague. But you know that a great feeling in my soul made me sick. And who is the man I am thinking of." She grasped his arm, smiling.

"I feared they would find out," he responded, "and so I let them think you had the local ague. And the man, the thought of whom has made you ill, you left him somewhere when you came here."

She flung his arm from her. "Man," she cried, "it is you! Don't say a word, but hear me out! I don't know why it is you, but it is, and I'm helpless. Take me away from here, to your old home where you say you are going soon. I've got money; if I choose to take it. See here!"

She opened the tin box and showed him the great store there. "Don't ask me about it," she went on, "for I'm reckless. I'm like a spear of grass in a prairie fire alongside of the feeling that's in my soul. I'm not a happy woman," she continued, "I'm one of those women who are always expecting and never have; I act my part and people think me happy because I make them so. But I can be happy; it's in me to be the happiest of the happy. Love can make me so." He stood there trembling and white. "Make me a kind woman," she now broke out piteously, "a true and faithful wife, and—"

There was that in his face which arrested her.

"What! you never mean that you refuse me?"

"Don't say it in that way," he answered huskily. "But indeed you do not mean it; you are ill, feverish. I—I have nothing to offer you; I am heart poor, soul poor, dead in everything in this new world." "Do you mean to say that you cannot care for me?"

He was silent for a moment.

"How do you know I am not a thief, as you would make yourself for me?" he demanded. "My crimes may have made me escape from my own country, till I am here a vagrant, an outcast."

"I should still be unable to say that I do not love you."

"Stop! suppose there is a woman far from here of whom I am fond—a woman who never saw me a cripple, as I am now through accident and ill-usage in these wild and"—

"There is one of two things," she interrupted, "and you are only saying all this to try me. I'll make you a true, pure wife. I'll help you in more ways than you know, and you won't know me as the reckless creature you've seen me here; but go to that door and leave me—and I do not know what will happen. Oh! Crooks! Crooks! I want to be a good, gentle woman, and you're different from the men I know, and you've called me from the first. It is me or worse?"

She took a handful of the bank notes from the box. "You think that I mean to steal these," she said. "As though a thief could be a pure good wife. Take me with you and this money remains here; if you go without me—!" She shrugged her shoulders.

He realized her frenzy, her unreasoning; she would listen to nothing but one answer to her pleading. He looked at her and her magnificent face and form. What was he that he should let so much strength slip away—what was he but a suffering, lonely man! Yet there was a recollection of long ago; there was tender English eyes looking into his, a soft voice blessing him and his faithfulness, while gentle hands forced him away from this living fiery woman. Those hands unseen forced him backward to the door. He looked at the woman at the table. She stood like a statue, her hand filled with bank notes. Backward he went, backward, forced by those unseen hands, every step he took away causing the bank notes to go a little closer to the lamp. Backward, backward, until he had crossed the threshold, hesitated, ran back to her to stay her in her wild act; then flinging her arms above his head he dashed from the cabin and her love.

In the evening when Brule and the men came up she was crouching outside the door, her apron over her head. They went inside and found upon the table the empty tin box.

"Sissy!" exclaimed her father.

"Tell him about the vigilant committee," she replied. She pointed to the empty money-box.

"Crooks!" she said.

There was a gleam in their eyes which she understood. She left them and they heard her in the shed back of the house. She came in again coiling up a long rope. "Don't bring that back without a noose in it," she said.

When she re-entered the cabin after seeing the men on their way, her foot struck against a little object. She took the lamp to see what it was. She picked up the pocketbook over which she had seen Crooks pouring before she made her mad appeal to him. She tore it open and found a lock of woman's hair, a crumbling rose-bud, a soiled, much-handled piece of paper covered with writing.

"Go at once," she read. "The detectives are on your track. I know that my father took from his employers money which he could not repay; I know that he speculated with this money hoping to make much more for my sake; I know that all these speculations failed, and he became ill and miserable; I know that the defalcation was discovered, that you as assistant bookkeeper could have declared yourself innocent or guilty, that you took the crime of the chief bookkeeper, my father, on yourself. My father is a thief for my sake, you are a self-accused criminal for my sake; I know that you could not bear the idea of incarceration and seeing a chance, you made your escape. I have done what I could to guard you, but my father is very ill now, and is unconscious. I find that your hiding place is about to be discovered. Go, now; obey me, and cross the sea. I must hope for my father's recovery and his confession of truth; in the case of his death the confession shall be mine. I can say nothing while he is so ill and helpless. And I know that we two shall meet again. Pray for my poor father, pray for me, for you are the fittest of all to ask for aid from heaven. Pray, and the time must come when you shall return to love and MARY."

Crooks heard the men coming. He locked and barricaded his door. He knew that he had fallen into some trap laid by her, and who would believe him against her? He looked from a knot-hole and saw the rope hanging on Brule's arm, the moonlight making it look like a long black snake. He put the barrel of his gun to this knot-hole.

"Crooks," said a voice, "what's the use of your roasting powder. No innocent man bars his door without knowing what he is accused of."

They pressed around the hut. The rifle cracked. The men retired, and all was silence. The prisoner looked from his knot-hole and saw "men as trees wa'king"—the clump of trees had been shorn of their twigs, and he heard them raspingly piled up against the back of his cabin. There came a crackling, a thread of flame shot up. The man inside looked out; the men were standing a semi-circle, some of them drinking from flasks. A blazing log tumbled in upon the floor; the roof was a mass of tinder. He must live! he must live! The strongest call of life had come, and unseen hands were pulling him across to old England. He felt in his pocket for his money; that was safe, but his book was gone; if that book had been found by Brule's daughter her unscrupulousness would know no bounds. He tore the blanket from his bed and wrapped about his gun. The place was wasting hot; his hair was singed; a paper on the wall floated and flared into cinders. He would wait until a certain glowing log at the back gave way, and then he would take to the long grass, and—the log trembled; a scalding stream poured over him as he tore it down. His blanketed gun held up before his face he made a dash for the flames, cleared them, was speeding across the flat beyond. But the men had seen him; he heard their thud as they fell to the ground through the rattling grass. And then he saw a woman before him.

"Throw your gun into the air," commanded the harsh voice. He had forgotten that he held it, that the swaying blanket impeded him. He threw it away up into the air, where it looked like a human body, and then he stooped and glided through the grass, away, away, believing in her, he knew not why. And there was Brule's girl between him and the men.

"Stop!" she shrieked. "Let him go! I lied to you; I burnt the money to harm him; you can find the ashes in the lamp. *I'm* the thief!"

"You're too late, sissy," said Bob Craddock; "and like most women you'll lie to prevent bloodshed. But you're too late. Look!" The men were kneeling around an object on the ground. With a cry she ran there and saw—a blanketed gun.

She stood there, a grim smile upon her face; she knew that the newly struck vein at the lode would kindly stop for a day or two, and she knew that the fleeing man's plans had been maturing too long to fail him now.

When she went along with her father and he was upbraiding her for coming and confusing the men until the fugitive had escaped them, she put her hand into the bosom of her frock and held tightly there a worn pocketbook which enclosed a lock of woman's hair, a faded rose-bud and a scrap of paper—all that remained to her of the man she loved, the man she had saved for another woman. For the first time, perhaps, in years, her thought sped to the Supreme Aid in supplication for him she had hoped to destroy before she had read the agitated note of "Mary."

"I'm ashamed of you," growled her father; "there's nothing womanly about you."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

A SHEEP-EATING SERPENT.

Discovered in a West Virginia Cavern and Not Yet Killed.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 23.—The *Republican* publishes the following startling letter from Milton: "There is a place on Big Two Mile creek, about three and a half miles east of this place, known as 'The Buzzard Den.' It is a large cave in the point of a ridge which extends down between two branches to the rock gorge which incases the creek for nearly the whole length. The cave is entered by a small doorway which extends down an inclined plane for about twenty feet, there opening into a large rugged room, which has not been explored. On last Sunday morning as Mesear Braley, a young man of about 20 years, was passing that place en route to his brother's, about a mile below on the creek, he heard a sheep bleating piteously as if in great distress. Upon going nearer he found the bleating proceeded from the mouth of the cavern. He approached nearer the place when, upon suddenly turning the corner of a huge boulder, he beheld a sight which sent his blood in an arctic flood up his back and stood his hair on end. He beheld the head of a huge serpent protruding from the entrance of the cavern with the hind quarters of a sheep in its mouth, swallowing it gradually, while the sheep was emitting its mournful sound. Braley being a brave lad thought to relieve the sheep, so hurrying up the hill above the cavern he rolled a huge boulder down upon the monster. This maddened him so that he let the sheep go, with a terrific snort which could be heard half a mile, and rushed from the cave like a huge tree. It was about forty feet long, with large black and yellow stripes running lengthwise of its body. The head and neck were black and sleek, and the tail for several feet from the end was of a dull brown color. The sudden appearance of the monster so frightened the lad that he rushed for home at a 2:40 gait, where he soon arrived out of breath, and told his experience, whereupon his father, elder brother and brother-in-law, together with two or three neighbors who had been summoned, armed with all the firearms that could be had, started for the cavern prepared to make an invasion of the enemy's country.

"Upon arriving at the place nothing could be seen of the snake or the sheep, but upon approaching the mouth of the cavern a sickening stench met them, such as that coming from a maddened snake and its fierce blowings and hissings could be heard. They could do nothing with him, so had to return to their homes. A search will be organized to hunt up the monster. No one knows where he came from, as this is his first appearance. The country for several miles round is heavily wooded, and he may have been around for some time. It is to be hoped he will soon be killed."

Wanted Something Definite.

Philadelphia Call.

Agitator—I see you cast your vote against the underground system of railway. When it is brought before council again—

Philadelphia Councilman—Then I will vote as before. I am opposed to the project from principle; I have no stock in surface roads, hence—

Agitator—But, do you know that we intend to build immense archways of stone? Now, as your son has extensive quarries, it occurred to me that—

P. C.—Eh? Well, maybe the underground railway wouldn't be such a bad thing after all. Come see me again—with something definite!

Mr. Hewitt's Lack.

New York Sun.

The most serious drawback to Mr. Hewitt's success has been his lack of the sense of humor. Wayne MacVeagh once said that had Mr. Hewitt a keen sense of fun and appreciation of the humorous, he would be regarded as one of the most brilliant men who ever came to Washington. Mr. MacVeagh understood human nature well enough to know that great intellectual abilities, to be popularized in public life, need the spice and gentle flavor that comes from a perception of humor.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, the universal remedy for Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Bruises.

SALMAGUNDI.

Rens Christiansen, an old resident of Baker county, has become crazy upon the subject of religion. He is the father of eight children, and the owner of a small farm and several head of stock, all of which he has been fully competent to manage until about four months ago. His delusion has taken the form of imagining himself Jesus Christ, and that he holds daily conversations with the Supreme Deity. Recently he has attempted his own life in order that his unworthy body might be purified and translated to heaven. Upon this his family and friends have called upon the authorities and he has been taken to Salem. These cases of religious insanity, so common in various sections of the country, are nearly always traceable to the coming of some itinerant exhorter, whether a charlatan or otherwise. To man's reason these exhorters do not appeal, but they work upon his credulity and the excitability of his mind. That men, well balanced, although perhaps not of strong intellect, are frequently deprived of their reason, is no small argument against the tawdry display and the loud alarums of converted cowboys and salvation armies.

The Baker City *Sage Brush* of October 23, had the following paragraph: "Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Hon. G. C. Israel, received news by telegram yesterday of the sudden and unexpected death of his wife, Mrs. Julia S. Israel, at Olympia, W. T. Mrs. Israel has been an invalid for years and given up by all her physicians, but, nevertheless the death was sudden and unexpected and a terrible blow to Mr. Israel. He left on yesterday's train for his old home and the sympathy of many warm and friendly hearts goes with him on his sad mission and journey." One week later, when his wife's body is only just laid beneath the sod, the news comes that Mr. Israel has killed an old resident of the place, the result of a quarrel, and is held to answer the charge of murder. At a time when the memory of a great affliction was most vivid ungoverned passion displaced reason and a deed is done that can never be undone. A strong curb upon a hot and hasty temper is a thing that no man should ever for a moment relax.

It is not all harmony in the ranks of the democracy in Oregon. The *Mountain Sentinel*, which claims to speak for that party in Eastern Oregon, announces that "the *Evening Democrat*, of Portland, in its opposition to the administration, and in open advocacy of the despicable spoils system, is meeting with just censure from Oregon democratic journals of the best character. It is pleasing to know that the rank and file of the democracy, as it speaks through its country papers, does not endorse the outlandish policy advocated by the *Democrat*." The *Leader*, published at Weston, Umatilla county, and dividing with the *East Oregonian* the honors of carrying the democratic standard in that section, says: "It must in charity be taken for granted that the *Evening Democrat* may be thus voicing its own sentiments, and perhaps that of a little coterie of hungry office seekers in Portland, but when it presumes to palm off such utterances as the opinions of the masses, it is making itself ridiculous."

A simple item in the Wallowa (Union county) *Chieftain* is as follows: "J. J. Martin, who was in town on Saturday evening to lay in supplies, stated that he and his father and his brother Milt had killed sixteen deer the past week. They expect to kill fifty during the month." However, the above moves the La Grande *Gazette* very properly to say that it "would probably be a good idea to give Mr. Martin and his father and his brother Milt a good-sized dose of the penalties attached to the game law."

The Pendleton *Tribune*, a republican organ, at the time of the election was righteously indignant at the action of the chairman of the state central committee, and announced vehemently that it was "going to cry out unceasingly until that Judas Iscariot is removed." Since then it has heard from headquarters, and it not only does not cry out unceasingly but cries out not at all.

The *Mountain Sentinel* rises to remark that "the grand jury of Baker county consists of good, sensible men, who have some conception of the responsible position they occupy;" and adds: "Sorry we cannot say as much for the recent jury of this county." In explanation of the above it might be stated that the editors of the *Sentinel* were indicted for criminal libel by the grand jury.

A "PROTECTIVE" TARIFF.

McCoy, Or., Oct. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of the 29th inst. I find under the headline of "Agricultural" a criticism upon a letter from a Polk county farmer, who asserted that "wheat would now be worth from 87 to 90 cents per bushel were it not for our tariff laws." Your criticism is, no doubt, well taken if that is all wheat will bring to-day in Liverpool.

You then ask the question: "If we are to attribute the decline in the value of wheat chiefly to our protective tariff, to what then are we to attribute the like decline in the values of other commodities?" I answer, to the very decline of agricultural products. When in 1884 the bushel of wheat fell to 50@52c the agricultural class immediately called a halt, they stopped purchasing, they saved their few dollars to pay their debts with and lived economically. This soon brought about a glutted market in all goods and wares, and the consequence was that values tumbled.

But perhaps you may ask, if our glutted market was also the cause of the same in Great Britain? I answer yes. Just in proportion as the late earthquake in Greece affected Charleston, S. C., so have our financial crises affected England, at least for the last forty years.

But please, what were you thinking when penning the following: "Protection, so called, though it can only be a burden upon agricultural people like ourselves, who manufacture nothing, yet has not to answer for any disadvantage under which we labor." [The editor wrote, "for all the disadvantages," etc., and the context shows the printer's error.—ED.]

I have studied our protective tariff system for the last five years, and find simply that they "were begotten in corruption and brought forth in iniquity;" it is to rob Paul and give to Peter, though Peter himself gets the smallest share of it, but allowed a few of his disciples to rob the poorest of Paul's followers the most. Our tariff laws are so exceedingly intricate that but few of our farmers understand them correctly. Some disciple of Mr. Blaine will ask you if we don't have a protection of 21 cents per bushel on our wheat? Yes; so we have on our asses and horses, but it's a dead letter. Then they will roll up their eyes and shout "pauper labor." That's a settler. But where in the civilized world can you turn your head and say that factory labor at least is worse paid and worse respected than in the United States?

Do we not read how the Pennsylvania factory shopkeeper will dare to lift the lid of the basket in the hands of the wife of an operative and then tell her that if she buys again outside of his store her husband may consider himself discharged? Old as I am, I would gather all the artillery in my possession and never stop until I had that man's scalp. But that is only just what our tariff laws teach those factories.

George M. Dallas, secretary of the treasury, December 3, 1845, said: "If the marshal were sent by the federal government to collect a direct tax from the whole people, to be paid over to the manufacturing capitalists, to enable them to sustain their business or realize a larger profit, it would be the same in effect as a protective duty, which, when analyzed in its simplest elements and reduced to actual results, is a mere subtraction of so much money from the people to increase the resources of the protected classes. Legislation for classes is against the doctrine of equal rights, repugnant to the spirit of free institutions, and it is apprehended by many, may become but another form for privileged orders under the name of protection instead of privilege, indicated here not by rank or title, but by profits and dividends extracted from the many by taxes upon them for the benefit of the few." Mr. Seward, secretary of state under Lincoln, to Adams, minister to Great Britain, wrote: "The union of these states seventy years ago established perfectly free trade between the several states, and this in effect is free trade throughout the largest inhabitable part of North America. During all that time, with occasional and brief intervals not affecting the result, we have been constantly increasing in commercial liberality toward foreign nations. We have made that advance necessarily, because with increasing liberality we have at the same time, owing to controlling circumstance, continually augmented our revenues and increased our own productions."

But our "house of lords," who nearly all wear labeled collars, think different; they perhaps think as a writer puts it: "He says there can be no high civilization without enslavement of the masses, either nominal or real. There must be a lower class, given up to physical toil and confined to an animal nature; as a higher one thereby acquires leisure and wealth for a more expanded intelligence and improvement, and becomes the directing soul of the lower class." So they reason because they were "born aristocrats;" so I don't believe because I was born a democrat.

E.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh, and also cures consumption in its early stages.

"WHISKY STRAIGHT" vs. PROHIBITION.

RUEVILLE, Or., Oct. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Please permit one whom the "radicals" will doubtless dub "fogy" to say "them's my sentiments" to the sparkling idea of Prof. Thornton's, that all temperance people should unite for the enforcement of the law against adulteration of drinks as the only practical ground of union. This statute has not been enforced heretofore, because the fanatics have not been willing to join the practical men in their self-sacrificing efforts to enforce the law and to redeem the stomach of the race which always will have liquor, pure or impure, from the tortures of nux vomica, corrosive sublimate and strychnine.

But since the liquor men themselves have lately declared emphatically against prohibition because it is a failure, and since the prohibitory amendment in Maine was carried by a majority of only about 30,000 on account of the standing failure of thirty years in that state, and since the prohibitionists are being literally snowed under by daily Alpine avalanches of similar evidence, they must by this time be ready to be converted to anti-adulteration.

In order to enforce this law there must be public sentiment. How shall we get it? We must manufacture it in the same way that the fanatics have been making it for prohibition to the neglect of adulteration.

Let the various temperance societies change their names to anti-adulteration societies. Let them pledge their members to drink only pure liquors. Let mothers drill their children in the taste of liquors so that they may be able to detect adulterations at the first sip it. Let our school books teach the full effects of adulteration and the virtues of pure liquors, the teachers accompanying the instructions by practical training of the taste of the pupils that they may be able to detect adulteration in liquors as readily as they do errors in language or falsehoods in calculations. Let the preacher, at stated times, sermonize in favor of purity of liquors as well as purity of morals and pray that adulteration may be driven from the earth as a grand prelude to the coming millenium.

Having secured public sentiment, the law can be easily enforced, because with all this moral training there will soon be no demand for impure liquors, and as all depends upon the demand, we might almost get along without the law if it were not for the looks of the thing. But there will be some wily frauds practiced so deftly as to deceive the most cultivated gustatories, and assault and battery, theft, murder, lingering death or sudden suicide will often be poured into the glass which the law says should contain only the elixir of life.

To prevent this let the state employ a skilled chemist of good moral character at a good salary, so as to preclude the temptation of bribery, to be stationed in every saloon. It would, perhaps, require two to each saloon on Sunday and another for night duty, including Sunday, of course, whose duty it shall be to analyze each glass of liquor before it is tossed off to see that there is no devil in it. He might be able to do this by sight or taste after some practice.

In case this plan is not completely effective, and crime is committed by any one presumably intoxicated, let it be the duty of these same chemists to administer forthwith an emetic to the offender and then carefully analyze the disgorged contents of his stomach to see if the liquor was adulterated. If any one presumably meets death in any manner from adulteration, let a post-mortem analysis be made and let no guilty man escape. In cases of murder let the adulterator suffer the full $500 penalty of the law, because it is equivalent to having committed a murder to have deliberately caused it contrary to law.

Let us rally around the standard of anti-adulteration and immediately whisper of victory will begin to float to us upon the sighing breezes. Yours for the pure stuff.

JEHU BUZFUZ.

THE "STATE NORMAL SCHOOL" JOB.

THE DALLES, Nov. 1, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The activity manifested by correspondents, presumably interested, indicate that the "State Normal School," (with big S. S. and N.,) job has about culminated, and is prepared for a raid on the incoming legislature. When, a few years ago, the bill christening the obscure school at Monmouth, in Polk county, with the high sounding name of "State Normal School," never since forgetting the big letters when the name was got into print, it was an innocent looking affair, scarcely more pretending than the school itself. Its passage was urged on the ground that it didn't provide for any appropriation from the state treasury, or in the future contemplate any. Most people out of the legislature knew better—knew that this harmless approving christening ceremony was but the prelude of a scheme to fasten the school upon the state treasury. The then legislature good naturedly passed the bill, as it called for no money, and now the next or some future one is to be besieged for the money. Scenting the shrewd plan, one or two other schools elsewhere, likewise got themselves christened "Normal Schools" by easy going legislatures, and when the Monmouth "college" gets itself provided for by the state the precedent is set and the "claim" established for the rest to follow. And they will all follow if the door is once opened.

There is no reason why the state should establish or support a school for the exclusive education of teachers, any more than for the education of lawyers or doctors. All three embrace their professions for the same or similar reasons, and all three should procure their education as the rest of us do. They have no more claim to state education than they have to state clothes. This is a common sense statement of the matter, and no honest reasoning can gainsay it. The state should not establish a normal school anywhere. But if it will do it, and nobody can say what a legislature may not be wheedled into doing, it can do it only at the seat of government, except in violation of our constitution. To prevent log rolling in the location of the public institutions, and to place them where they could be under the convenient oversight of the legislature and state officials, the constitutional convention incorporated the following clause into the constitution:

"All the public institutions of the state, hereafter provided for by the legislative assembly, shall be located at the seat of government."

There is no doubtful meaning in this. An attempt to locate a real state normal school at any other place than the seat of government would, without doubt, be enjoined by any judge to whom application was made.

INLAND EMPIRE.

THE LARGE CITIES.

Philadelphia since the war has grown from 619,755 population in 1865 to about a million. While New York is the city of high rents, Philadelphia is the city of low rents, in comparison with any other large city in the country. Boston since the war, largely by the annexation of Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Charlestown and Brighton, has increased from 192,000 to nearly 400,000.

According to the N. Y. *Herald*, the population of New York city in 1865, as ascertained by the state census, was 725,386, which was less by more than 87,000 than the population reported by the national census of 1860. In 1870 the population was 942,292. In 1880, 1,206,299. The *Herald* now claims a population of 1,800,000, but it is probably not more than 1,500,000. In 1866 Madison avenue was not graded above Forty-second street and along Forty-second and Forty-third streets in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue there was a cattle yard. Now the center of activity in building is north of One-hundred-and-tenth street and extending to One-hundred-and-fiftieth street. On One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth street houses of three stories with mansard roof rent readily for $1000 a year. Within twenty years about 50,000 new houses have been erected.

In 1866 the solid blocks of New York extended as far north as Thirty-fourth street. Between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, east of Sixth avenue, it was partially built up, but west of Sixth avenue few improvements had been attempted. North of Forty-second street the only improvements were between Second and Fourth avenues, as far as Fifty-ninth street, and between Eighth and Ninth avenues to Central park. North of Seventy-ninth street was the scattered population of Yorkville, and north of One-hundred-and-eighteenth street was Harlem, on the Harlem river, which was then the northern boundary of the city. Since that time a tract north of the Harlem river, more than half as large as the former area of the city, has been annexed from Westchester county. This tract is bounded on the east by the Bronx river and on the north by Yonkers.

Blaine's Power in his Party.

Boston Herald.

It is useless to consider how Mr. Blaine obtained this power. It exists, and the fact of its existence is the point for consideration. He is determined that the party shall take him again for the presidency, and though thoughtful men in it object, though honest men in it are despondent, and though politic men in it are alarmed, they cannot contest the fact that the most of the republican voters are with Mr. Blaine.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

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This great work, begun with the sanction of the authority of his son, and authoritative record were friends of Lincoln mately associated with term of office, and to them all his private papers, civil war and of President of which have hitherto appear in this authentic this work,

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THE WAR SERIES, which has been followed with unflagging interest will occupy less space during the coming year be entirely omitted. Articles on Gettysburg, man's March, etc., with stories of naval engagements and prison life

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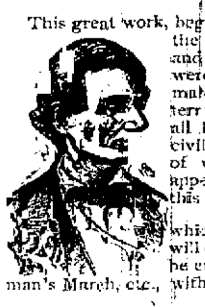

MEDICAL.

Cut, representing different stages of Catarrh.

Dr. Henry J. Smith

423 Kearny st., San Francisco, who has frequently visited Portland as a representative of the Pacific Surgical Institute, has opened a branch office corner of Second and Morrison sts., over Child's drug store.

CATARRH,

Ear, Throat and Lung Affections, and all Chronic Diseases Successfully Treated. Compound Oxygen, Electricity and Compressed Air or Pneumatic Treatment, Special features.

TESTIMONIALS.

A CARD.

For years I have been physically wretched from asthma, catarrh and bronchitis, from which my unremitting efforts, involving a large expenditure of money, failed to procure any relief until I placed myself under the care of Dr. H. J. Smith, corner Second and Morrison Sts., who in a short time has so nearly cured me that I can attend to all my duties with perfect ease and comfort.

HENRY BARBER,
Foreman Hogue's Mill.

EAST PORTLAND, Oct. 30, 1886.

The following is from the Hon. N. Pierce, well known in Eastern Oregon:

A CARD.

MILTON, Or., Sept. 25, 1885.

A sense of duty to those who may be similarly afflicted prompts me to make the following statement: My son Henry, aged 11 years, was almost entirely deaf since quite a child, and having failed to obtain any help for him, I applied to Dr. H. J. Smith, of San Francisco, who pronounced his case one of Catarrhal Deafness, and said he could cure his Catarrh and improve his hearing at least one-half. He has only been under the doctor's treatment at home) a short time, and I find his hearing completely restored and Catarrh nearly cured.

N. PIERCE.

MILTON, Or., Sept. 25, 1886.—I take pleasure in stating that, after the lapse of one year, I find my boy, Henry's, condition better than stated in my testimonial of one year ago.

N. PIERCE.

To those suffering from BLOOD, NERVOUS or other Chronic Diseases, we would say that it is not our custom to resort to a tedious effusion of trite matter, to excite your fears in order to deplete your purse, but will simply say that we have made a thorough study of this class of diseases, and can cure you in the speediest and most scientific manner possible.

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Those who cannot attend our office may be given a course of treatment at home, under our direction. If you cannot call, address us, enclosing stamp, and give a full description of your symptoms.

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Or Black Leprosy, incurable, lies of SWIFT'S world as S. S. S. Mass. near Boston, was with this hideous black the best medical talent disease was a species of LEPROSY and consequently incurable

DEAFNE

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

[illegible] receipts include 250 cs coal oil, 575 butts [illegible] 9 cs confectionery, 1 bbl [illegible] 50 cs axle grease, 4 cs ci[illegible], 5 rls carpet, 23 bls 6 c[illegible] 3 cs dry goods, 4 pianos, 10 bls [illegible] goods, 15 doz forks, 5 doz hoes, [illegible]

[illegible] cables the average price received last [illegible] English wheat as 30s 3d. This is an ad[illegible] upon the price received in the [illegible] two weeks.

[illegible] wheat at Liverpool November 1 was [illegible] quarters and of flour 250,000 to [illegible]. The change for one month is a de[illegible] to 25,000 qrs wheat and an increase [illegible] flour. At this time last year the [illegible] to 220,000 qrs wheat, and 300,000 [illegible] flour, or 730,000 qrs wheat and 50,000 [illegible] flour more than at the present time. [illegible] an attempt has been made by the pro[illegible] to raise the duty on wheat to 8s 3d per [illegible], at which the duty has stood since [illegible] last year. The attempt has, however, [illegible] present, the chamber of deputies [illegible] a proposal to make this question [illegible]

The London correspondent of the Minneapolis [illegible] under date of October 18, remarks [illegible] noticeable that English farmers, unlike [illegible] of America, are not delivering freely, and [illegible] may possibly realize more money for [illegible] wheat crop by waiting, for returns [illegible] to the conclusion that the Eng[illegible] has not been underestimated this year. [illegible] Germany, instead of requiring nine to [illegible] quarters from abroad more than last [illegible] be able to exist with only five to six mil[illegible] than in the past season. The corre[illegible] on to say: "This is, however, a re[illegible], and added to the 2,500,000 qrs more [illegible] by the United Kingdom, makes a total of [illegible] qrs more to be supplied by [illegible] India and Russia than in the season of [illegible], however it is plain that India and [illegible] have more than in the past season, [illegible] will be called upon to supply the whole of [illegible]. If your country can do this easily, [illegible] will not advance very much, possibly, [illegible] we shall see better prices within the [illegible] months, as I have all along expected. [illegible] course of prices, leaving politics aside, [illegible] entirely hinges upon this."

[illegible] English writer, in noting the excess of about [illegible] bushels in the American visible wheat [illegible] over last year, thinks too much importance [illegible] to it, even taken in connection with [illegible] bushels more afloat. He thinks [illegible] bushels a mere bagatelle compared [illegible] deficit in the United Kingdom, France [illegible]. In the United Kingdom, as Beer[illegible] points out, there has been no material [illegible] stocks since September 1, although the [illegible] States have shipped about 2,750,000 qrs more [illegible] past three months than in the same time [illegible], when there was an increase in British [illegible] of over 5,000,000 bushels, while in 1884 the [illegible] September and first two weeks of Octo[illegible] amounted to 8,300,000 bushels. He adds that [illegible] temper of trade and with a stand[illegible] against higher prices in the huge [illegible] visible, any improvement seems con[illegible] the dim future. One of the most reassur[illegible] features of the present position, which now [illegible] enough, is the continued and regular [illegible] for the continent. France, in spite of the [illegible] government estimate that the last crop was [illegible] equal to last year's, which nobody credits, [illegible] buying pretty freely, both from the English [illegible] to arrive, and the chances are that in [illegible] and December, owing to the very de[illegible] quality of the home grown wheat, the de[illegible] will increase instead of decrease. Mean[illegible], however, the quantity afloat for the United [illegible] and the continent is 835,000 qrs greater [illegible] this time last year, that for the continent [illegible] 500,000 qrs greater.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 10,270 [illegible] wheat, 700 bbls flour, 320 ctls oats, 13 sks pota[illegible], 353 lbs hides, 34 cs eggs, 26,510 [illegible] fruit, 155 bxs dried do, 18 sks [illegible], 11 hogs. Also from the eastern [illegible] ctls wheat, 520 bbls flour, 255 ctls [illegible], 1,246 sks flaxseed, 5550 lbs wool, 535 lbs [illegible].

[illegible] for seven days ended Wednesday noon [illegible] ctls wheat, 6392 bbls flour, 4233 [illegible] ctls barley, 868 ctls bran, 2496 ctls [illegible] potatoes, 42,154 lbs wool, 53,335 lbs [illegible] flaxseed, 83,769 lbs hops, 3035 bxs [illegible] eggs, 71 pkgs butter; including from [illegible] 131,261 ctls wheat, 2249 bbls flour, [illegible] barley, 885 ctls millstuff, 24,505 lbs wool, 17,403 [illegible] flaxseed, 395 lbs hops. For the [illegible] last year receipts aggregated 257,169 [illegible] bbls flour, 11,873 ctls oats, 10,452 [illegible] bran, 1868 ctls millstuff, 1047 [illegible] wool, 43,185 lbs hides, 5873 [illegible] hops; including from the [illegible] 219,109 ctls wheat, 6254 bbls flour, [illegible] barley, 535 ctls bran, 240 ctls [illegible] wool, 10,232 lbs hides, 5873 sks [illegible].

Receipts of leading articles of produce by prin[illegible] routes of transportation since August 1, as [illegible] with the same period last year, have [illegible]:

Articles.	1886-1887. Valley	Eastern	1885-1886. Valley	Eastern
Wheat, ctls	421,478	1,433,391	411,474	2,103,531
Flour, bbls	53,180	19,974	33,939	37,676
Oats, ctls	89,312	....	187,771	7,062
Barley, ctls	8,604	17,244	25,926	51,296
[illegible]	7,488	560	4,092	2,777
[illegible]	20,690	5,455	15,158	2,016
[illegible]	5,213	....	4,918	....
[illegible]	484,150	574,850	750,111	574,682
[illegible]	106,672	246,355	196,586	200,293
[illegible]	2,316,519	7,395	1,968,066	....
[illegible]	....	34,411	....	15,030
[illegible]	7,633	....	10,459	....

WHEAT—Eastern markets in easy tone. For[illegible] holders are firm, but buyers hang back and [illegible] no spirit in the market. Here ideas are at [illegible]. While some buyers talk very low prices [illegible] themselves as willing to pay the [illegible] of $1 15 and $1 24. For Walla Walla [illegible] not freely 1 ld, has been brought out, [illegible] valley it is claimed there are limits of [illegible], although the parties having them talk [illegible] here.

The following is a comparative statement of grain [illegible] from English farmers, imports into the [illegible] Kingdom and quantities afloat for the [illegible] as below:

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

[illegible] 1, 1886........45,000 to 50,000 qrs. wheat
[illegible] 2, 1885........55,000 to 60,000 qrs. wheat
October 25, 1886........60,000 to 65,000 qrs. wheat
October 26, 1885........70,000 to 75,000 qrs. wheat

IMPORTS.

November 2, 1886........165,000 to 170,000 qrs. wheat
145,000 to 150,000 bbls. flour
November [illegible], 1885........260,000 to 265,000 qrs. wheat
225,000 to 230,000 bbls. flour
October 25, 1886........150,000 to 155,000 qrs. wheat
215,000 to 220,000 bbls. flour
October 26, 1885........245,000 to 200,000 qrs. wheat
110,000 to 115,000 bbls. flour

QUANTITIES AFLOAT.

November 3, 1886........1,775,000 qrs. for U. K.
730,000 qrs for Con't.
November 4, 1885........1,500,000 qrs for U. K.
170,000 qrs for Con't.
October 27, 1886........1,830,000 qrs. for U. K.
650,000 qrs. for Con't.
October 28, 1885........1,500,000 qrs. for U. K.
170,000 qrs. for Con't.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week: 5143 bbls valley [illegible] Walla Walla, some decrease from the [illegible] week, production being slightly cur[illegible]. One full cargo cleared last month foreign [illegible] filled up. The Sound country took [illegible] last month. Our market is generally [illegible] firm on the quotable basis of $3 75 [illegible]. Demands are as usual and there is [illegible] to San Francisco.

OATS—Receipts for the week, 4223 centals. The [illegible] out carried 2813 centals. Stocks here [illegible] and offerings continue light. Values [illegible] not been affected to a quotable extent, last [illegible] car lots being at the old figure of 42c. In a [illegible] way 43c may be had. For shipment 40@42c [illegible] range for choice. All dealers and large con[illegible] are running on light stocks. The San Fran[illegible] market rules very dull and is only upheld by [illegible] supply. Holders are not rushing their [illegible] in either this or the San Francisco market, [illegible] is more helpful to values than any other [illegible].

PROVISIONS—The supply of city cured is some[illegible] better, but packers are little disposed to sell [illegible] stocks fall below actual requirements. Coun[illegible] is in no material supply and not [illegible]. Eastern in fair supply and good re[illegible]. The undertone appears to be a strong one [illegible]. We quote selling prices: City new [illegible] hams 12@12½c, bacon 9@9½c, shoulders 7c, [illegible] hams 12½@13c, bacon 9@9½c, breakfast [illegible] 10½c, eastern lard in tins 8@8½c, new [illegible] lard in 5 and 10 pound pails 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Local sorts continue in tight re[illegible] and it is believed that the quantity cured has [illegible] of ordinary proportions. Each steamer [illegible] a supply of California, much of which goes [illegible] into the interior and to points that should [illegible] supplied by our own jobbers. Demands rule lib[illegible], orders being at times difficult to fill by reason [illegible] narrow stock. The undertone remains [illegible]. Raisins in larger receipt, and during the [illegible] several lots of currants came in from the [illegible]. We quote selling prices from dealers: [illegible] quartered apples 3@4c, sliced [illegible] new factory 8c, bleached 8c, new [illegible] French prunes 8c, graded 8@10c, [illegible] common peaches 10@11½c, [illegible] new Bartlett pears [illegible] for new.

[illegible] the very large movement [illegible] to remark locally. As far as reported, there has been no new business, and quotations here, as elsewhere, cannot be given with exactness. San Francisco quotes new as 20@25c and this is certainly all that would be named here. California growers are not selling. At New York, according to a mail advice, the market was quiet for all kinds and fancy prices were not obtainable for anything, while old hops were fast seeking their level, which is assuredly away below prices at which they have lately sold. Values of all kinds were nominal and one sale was no criticism for the next. English new crop were to be had at 22@35c and German at 22@34c. Pacific coast 1886 were quoted 26@33c.

WOOL—Receipts for the week, 17,649 lbs valley and 24,505 lbs eastern. Receipts have been mostly for direct shipment to San Francisco and quotations are nominal. For October none went East from here, and this is a rather marked item of the trade, inasmuch as September shipments were quite liberal. San Francisco notes a dull business with no change in prices. The Eastern markets rule quiet, but as a rule are fairly steady. At New York territory wools, which had been selling above a parity with other kinds, have shown weakness. Adverse telegrams from Australia accounted for the partial failure of the sales of Australasian at New York two weeks ago.

HIDES, ETC.—Movement light as regards beef hides. Sheepskins move freely toward San Francisco. Advices generally are of quiet and barely steady markets. We quote dry hides 14½@15½c, light salted 6¼@7c, heavy do 7@8c, dry kip and calf 14@16c, salt kip 6@8c, salt calf 8@10c, salt veal 8c, valley deerskins 20@25c for winter and summer, Eastern Oregon 15@20c for winter and summer, sheepskins 75c@$1 25 for short and long wool, elk hides 15c, beaver $1 50@2 35, bearskins $1 50 to $6. Tallow 3@3½c for common.

HAY—Choice timothy continues to be offered only in small quantities and the market rules rather firm, $12@13 being obtainable. For fair to good $10@11 is named. The undertone is apparently good.

CHICKENS—Dull and week at $2@3 50.

EGGS—Wanted at 30c.

The Merchandise Market.

Alternate foggy and clear weather has been the rule all the week. The rainfall for October was 2.37 inches, including .06 of fog. Since August 1 the rainfall has been 4.09 inches, against 4.14 inches for the same three months last year. Farmers are hard at work putting in crops, late reports bearing out the first ones of large acreage sown. Rain over the eastern section of late placed the soil in working condition. While general trade for the past week has not, perhaps been of the large proportions noted of late, it has continued good, the distributive call marking no considerable falling off. Imports are very even and large. The produce movement is all that could be expected in view of the dull market for some lines. The October wheat movement foreign was large, and an almost equal quantity will be shipped this month. Hops are being shipped out at a rapid rate, a total of 3,141,273 pounds being marketed last month. Oats move slowly. In the merchandise lines quoted below there are no marked changes for the week and advices have been of a quiet character.

The work of packing fall salmon has about been concluded. Reports from Tillamook bay note a pack of about 27,000 cases by Elmore and the Tillamook Packing Co. Myers put up 6000 cases on the Sound. Returns from other coast packers are not to hand. On the Columbia there has been a quantity packed, but its proportion is not known. Advices in the last few days have been of rather better demands and of improving tenor. Sales of fall pack Tillamook have been made up to $1 05.

Eastern mail dates are to the 27th ult. Then the commercial situation had developed no new feature of significant importance. Controlling business influences continued of a favorable character and the general feeling of confidence remained. New York at that date reported a further and sharp upward turn in coffee with the outlook of a bullish character. Notwithstanding the advance New York was still below a parity with other markets. Speculation in this country and in Europe is active but it is merely taking advantage of the favorable condition of supply and demand. That coffee will be cheap or dear six months hence at present prices, is entirely a speculative problem, but that present prices are fully warranted by existing circumstances seems to be unquestioned by the most conservative. The trade in sugar is not improved, and the market at New York, as well as in Europe, is depressed, with values phenomenally low. In the first place the country believes that future prices will be lower, and hence buy in the most conservative manner, and with distribution slow, refiners have cut down production by shutting down a part of their capacity. In the next place the future of raw sugar is uncertain, and hence refiners are awaiting further developments and buying only in a hand-to-mouth way. In previous years the lowest prices have usually occurred during the months of November and December, not only because the consumption of refined is then at about its lowest, but also because the fabrication and marketing of the European beet crop increases the available supply of raw material. Petroleum at New York was quoted quiet but steady at 8½c for cased. Nails were in moderate demand at $2@2 10 for the better grades. Spices quiet.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Quote 1¾@2½c, with the usual fair request and ample stocks.

BREAD, ETC.—A slight advance is to be noted in most kinds. We now quote ship 3c, pilot 3@4c, soda crackers 4@4½c. Other crackers are advanced correspondingly.

CANNED GOODS—Firm, with good demand and stocks narrow. Tomatoes are quoted $1 20 for 2½s. San Francisco quotes apricots $1 90@2, blackberries $1 75, cherries $2@2 50, peaches $2 15@2 50, pears $2@2 15, plums $1 50@1 60 for 2½s, tomatoes $1 12½.

COAL OIL—Several cars in this week. Stocks ample. Quote ordinary brands 26@26½c.

COFFEE—Firmer and slightly higher. The undertone is better. Quote Salvador 12½c, Guatemala 10c, best Costa Rica 14½c.

PICKLES—Weaker; now selling at 85@90c for 3s and 5s.

RICE—Very firm locally, and as a rule stocks are small. The demand for China is large. Quote Island $5, China mixed $4 65, and Southern $4 50.

SALT—Liverpool in ample stock, and the call is about as usual. In a small way $14, $16 and $18 is quoted, the usual reduction being obtained on large orders. Coast stock quoted $6 50@8 50.

SUGARS—Imports free and the tone of the market is unsettled. Quote sixty day prices: Confectioners A 6c, C 5½c, extra C 5¾c, dry granulated 6⅜c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅜c, halves and boxes ¼@½c higher.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Supplies continue equal to all demands and the market is quiet but steady. Packers are working up hogs, which are in large receipt. Beef is quoted 3¼@3½c gross and 6c dressed. Mutton in full supply at 2¼@2½c gross and 5c dressed. Veal firm at 8@9c. Hogs irregular, owing to wide difference in quality coming; live quoted 3¼@3½c and dressed 4½@5c for best. Receipts past week were 178 cattle, 591 sheep, 1113 hogs.

October Salmon Movement.

Shipments of cased salmon for the month were below those of the same month last year and were largely made up of fall pack. Foreign shipments were wholly by one vessel, the Anthurstone, for Liverpool, which was loaded in September. Since April 1 the total of shipments this year is but 25 149 cases less than for the same period last year. Below is a statement of all shipments for the month to San Francisco, eastward by rail, and to Liverpool, excluding some from Puget sound and British Columbia:

SHIPPER.	S. F.	Rail.	For'n.	Total.
Astoria Pkg Co	909	671	500	2,080
do "West Shore"		311		311
Aberdeen			2,330	2,330
A in diamond			1,000	1,000
Berry, A. W.	377	925		1,302
Badolet & Co	1,250	71		1,321
Beck & Sons	50	300		350
Cutting	500	400	1,001	1,901
Columbia Can. Co			232	232
Col. River Pkg Co			1,000	1,000
Coleman & Co. "Flag"			500	500
do "Tomahawk"	11,105	1,425		12,530
do "Hera"	1,094	200		1,294
do "Occident"		465		465
do "Sunnyside"		1,150		1,150
Eagle Can. Co	300			300
Elmore, Sanborn & Co.		7,611	1,500	9,111
do "Veteran"		375		375
do "Jumbo"		375		375
do Pac. Salm. Co.		325		325
George & Barker	1			1
Hume, Wm			1,303	1,303
Hume, George W.	7		1,298	1,305
Hapgood & Co.	1		1,820	1,821
Hanthorn & Co		5	3,500	3,505
H in diamond	100			100
I X L Pkg Co		50	1,714	1,764
Knappton Pkg Co		479	1,500	1,979
McGowan & Sons			3,456	3,456
Megler & Co	500			500
Occident Pkg Co.	1,075		1,000	2,075
Pillar Rock Pkg Co.		225	150	475
Ocean Can. Co		652		652
Point Adams Pkg Co.			325	325
Scandinavian			251	251
Tillamook Pkg Co.	300	7,815		8,115
Thistle Pkg Co			6,449	6,449
Union Pkg Co	1			1
West Coast Pkg Co.	1	1,237	390	1,617
Warren, F. M.			602	677
Williams, J.	75			
October, 1886	17,646	25,190	31,781	74,617
October, 1885	31,929	17,014	40,178	89,116
Seven months, 1886	13,889	206,454	154,256	494,599
Seven months, 1885	93,365	232,819	193,564	519,748

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Governments bonds were dull and steady. The stock market was more active and higher than on Monday. The market was strong and active at the opening, first prices showing advances ranging from ⅛ to ⅝. New England and Missouri Pacific were each up 1 per cent. There was active trading, and prices were somewhat feverish, but generally heavy, though Pacific Mail and Fort Worth & Denver were conspicuously strong, and were later joined by New England & Manhattan. The market became strong before noon, and D. & R. G., C. C. & I. and Consolidated Gas afterward made material advances. Toward 2 P. M. a reaction set in, but the market became steady before 3 o'clock, and so closed. Sales, 360,507 shares.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Money on call, active at 5½ to 15, closing 6 asked. Prime paper, 4@6. Sterling exchange, dull and strong at $4 80½ for sixty-day bills, $4 84 for demand.

BONDS.

3s	100	4½s (coupon)	111¾
4s	128⅜	Pacific 6s	128

STOCKS.

American	106	Northwestern	118¼
Canadian Pacific	70	N. Y. Central	116⅛
Canada Southern	64¾	Oregon Navigation	107
Central Pacific	47½	Transcontinental	25¾
Burlington	138½	Improvement	32
Lackawanna	141⅜	Pacific Mail	56
Denv & Rio Grande	30⅝	Panama	98
Erie	36⅛	Rock Island	128¼
Kansas & Texas	36¾	St. Paul	91⅛
Lake Shore	96¼	Texas Pacific	21⅝
Louisville & Nashvil.	57¾	Union Pacific	61½
Michigan Central	96	U. S. Express (ex-div)	59½
Northern Pacific	29	Fargo (ex-div)	126
N. P. Preferred	63⅝	Western Union	79⅝

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.

Stocks opened firm this morning; Consolidated California $8 62½, Ophir $4, Best & Belcher $2 30; sold off in regular session, Consolidated California at $8 25, Ophir at $3 90, and Best & Belcher at $2 20. In afternoon board the leaders were higher and in better demand, closing:

Con. Cal. & Va.	8 50	Ophir	4 10
Best & Belcher	2 25	Savage	2 85
Sierra Nevada	1 20	Chollar	1 50
Gould & Curry	1 5	Alta	1 00
Mexican	1 2[illegible]	Bodie	2 50
Hale & Norcross	1 00	Benton	15
N. B. Isle	8 37½		

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 46.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Silver bullion per ounce, 99⅝. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, 4 81; short, 4 84½. Good commercial, ½@1 lower; documentary, 1½@2 lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 100; 4s, 128½; 4½s, 111¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Transfers, 17½@20. Sterling exchange on London, 30 days, $4 80¼@4 80¾; do documentary, $4 80½@4 80¾.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Weather hazy; wind northeast.

Wheat—Rather easier; buyers bid lower but sellers hold off; offerings small; demand fair; No. 1 shipping, $1 35@1 37½, latter about the extreme; buyer season, moderately active, $1 43¾; seller year, $1 37 bid; buyer season, closed $1 43⅝.

Barley—Strong at 97½c@$1 for No. 1 feed; options active and higher; buyer season, $1 09; buyer year, $1 02; seller season, 98c; seller year, $1.

Oats—Dull; very little doing; Oregon nominal at $1 15@1 30.

Potatoes—Quieter; quote Burbanks, $1 15@1 25; Garnet Chile, 85c@1 05; Peerless, 70@95c.

Onions—Steady at 1@1¼c.

Wool—Small business doing; market steady for choice; quote valley, nominal, 21@25c; eastern, 17@21c.

Hops—Buyers and sellers apart; market tending down; transactions have been small; new, nominal, 20@25c; old, 10@12½c.

Provisions—Quiet and easy.

Eggs—Steady at 42½@45c for ranch.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 7000, steady and unchanged; shipping steers, 950@1500 lbs., $3 26@4 90; stockers and feeders, $1 75@3 25; through Texas cattle, slow; steers, $2 50@3 50; western rangers, unchanged; northern rangers, Wyoming Texans, 1010 to 1050 lbs, $2 85@3 05; Wyomings, 1150 to 1225 lbs, $2 75@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000; steady and more active; rough and mixed, $3 40@3 80; packing and shipping, $3 25@4; light, $3 40@3 95.

Sheep—Receipts 5000; dull and 15@25c lower; natives, $1 75@3 75; western, $3@3 25; Texans, $1 75@3; lambs, $2 75@4 50.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Wheat opened easier; 73½c November, 75¼c December, 76c January; noon, 73⅝c November, 75⅛c December, 75⅞c January, 82c May. Closed 73⅝c November, 75⅛c December, 75¾c January.

Pork, $9 35 December; lard, $1 December; ribs, $6 25 December.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Wheat opened easier; 84⅞c November, 86⅜c December, 87⅞c January, 93⅝c May. At noon, 84⅝c November, 86c December, 87⅝c January, 93⅝c May; closed, 84⅝c November, 85⅞c December, 87⅝c January, 93⅝c May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mining shares were dull but strong. Sales: Best & Belcher $2 30@2 40; Alice $1 50.

The dry goods market was very quiet, with little demand, though fair deliveries of all classes of goods in the execution of orders, a good business was completed.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Petroleum, firm; United closed at 66c.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Floating cargoes, quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage, very little inquiry but firmly held. Mark Lane, wheat and flour quiet. No. 2 red winter, prompt shipment, 32s 6d. English and French country markets steady. Quantities on passage: To United Kingdom, wheat and flour, 1,775,000 qrs; to the continent, wheat, 730,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Wheat very quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Wheat, holders offer freely, steady; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9d; spring, 6s 8d. Corn, holders offer freely, spot, November or December, dull at 4s 4d. Corn, 4s 4½d, dull.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arrived—Str San Juan, Panama; bk Annie Johnson, Tacoma; bk Josephine, whaling; brig Hidalgo, whaling. Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; brig Tanner, Port Townsend.

PORT MADISON, Nov. 3.—Sailed—Bark Oakland, S. F.

ASTORIA, Nov. 3.—Cooke arrived down with Astracan at 4:30 P. M.; Br bk Famenoth left out at 5 P. M.

HOQUIAM, Oct. 30.—Sailed—Brig Selina, S. F.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

NEGRO INSURRECTION THREATENED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 2.—The incendiary speeches of a negro in Randolph county last week caused excitement and led to his arrest. There were current on Saturday reports of his lynching. This morning Gov. Scales received a telegram from Capt. W. E. John, Third regiment of the State Guard at High Point, that a negro insurrection was imminent, and offering the services of his company. The governor responded, instructing him to hold his men in readiness, but take no action yet. The governor telegraphed for particulars.

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The United States express company has another mysterious robbery on its hands. On the arrival of the Lake Shore train from Chicago last evening it was discovered that something wrong existed in the express through car that runs closed and sealed between Chicago and New York. Examination developed the fact that the car had been entered and sundry packages containing valuable merchandise had been opened by the robbers, and an unknown quantity carried away.

SPORTING NOTES.

JEROME PARK RACES.

JEROME PARK, Nov. 2.—First race, half mile—Wild Tom won by three lengths, Buckshot second, Spinster third; time, 48.

Second race, handicap, one and one half miles—Won by Sam Brown by a length and a half, Wentmore second, Vigilance third; time, 2:54¼.

Third race, three-fourths mile—Won by Young Duke by a head, Craftie second, Adonis third; time, 1:20¼.

Fourth race, handicap—Ariel won by twelve lengths, Royal Arch second, Wave of Light third; time, 2:09¼.

Fifth race, the Election stakes, steeple chase, full course—Will Davis won by two lengths, Jack second, Wellington third; time, 4:09½.

Sixth race, Hunter's steeple chase, short course—Response won by a length, Pawnee second, Coloma third; time, [illegible].

CANADA.

LONE MAN ARRESTED.

CALGARRY, N. W. T., Nov. 2.—Superintendent Griesback, in command of the mounted police at Edmonton, has succeeded in capturing Lone Man, who is supposed to have been implicated in the massacre at Frog lake last year. Lone Man, relying upon the lapse of time since the rebellion, came into the post with a complaint about stolen horses, and was immediately recognized and arrested.

A GRAIN VESSEL SUNK.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—The Prof. Myles, with 43,050 bushels of wheat from Duluth, struck a rock in Allen shoal this afternoon. The captain ran her to the Kingston foundry wharf, where she now lies on the bottom, in sixteen feet of water. The cargo is insured; the vessel is not.

TURKEY.

AN EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—The sultan, in an interview with the British ambassador to-day, told the latter that he and his ministers would devote all their efforts to strengthening the good relations existing between England and Turkey.

BRIGANDS AT WORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—A band of 100 brigands is ravaging Salonica, and entered Turkish villages, murdered seven women, pillaged and set fire to houses. The government urges travelers to take armed servants with them.

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

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ST. CHARLES.

A N Ahleroy, Salt Lake
C E Johnson, do
G Lowthean, Denver
Mrs E Gardner, Dalles
Hon Z F Moody, Salem
J R Small, do
T F Hunter, Hunter's
J H Kincaid, Central Pt
O Norene, do
C Van Clive, Yaquina
G E Hartman, Boston
J O Booth, Roseburg
Miss Booth, do
G W Randall, Los Ang
J T Plant, New York
J C Trullinger, Astoria
W P Dillon, do
Mrs McFern, do
H L Stokes, do
G Burkhart, Albany
Mrs C E Baker, Moscow
D B Beckley, Oakland
F C Woods, Dalles
W J Garrison, N Yamhill
R R Loughlin, do
J W McGowen, Astoria
W Hackbell, Jr, do
F M Gatch, The Dalles
R P Gibons, do
J H Woodrum, San Fran
Mrs G Wadlin, Belfast
H W Humbel, Astoria
G Wilson, Moscow
A C Saylor, McMinnville
J Glandon, do
J R Anderson do
S Rogers, do
F L Shelton, The Dalles
L Job, Hillsboro
L W Hardnesty, Needy
Mrs M Hardnesty, do
A R Fanno, Beaverton
Mrs A Fanno, do
Mrs Dorsey, Dayton
Miss Dorsey, do
F A Moore, St Helens
Mrs McKay, Cascade Lks
W L Lowe, Roseburg
O C Bozarth, Woodland
F Nolte, do
J D Slater, do
W Nichols, Salt Lake
H W Wilson, Bonneville
B L Shepherd, Cathlamet
P Smith, do
R Gorkon, Tacoma
P Gorkon, do
J G Marble, do
R Cox & son, St Helens
Mrs K Stanson, do
Miss Del, do
J A Graham, Victoria
D McCully, Salem
J M Brown, do
Mrs Miller, Butteville
Miss Miller, do
Mrs Mulkey &d, Pomeroy
J Selvester, Weston
H Denny & fy, Lafayette
J Scott, Corvallis
E O Channess, Corvallis
A Schultz, Colfax
J Ross, Pt Discovery
F A Douty, Independence
C W Ramson, Hillsboro
G A Mehrling, do
C A Butler, do

INTERNATIONAL.

W S King, Gervais
J F King, do
E Gunther, Scappoose
J Hadding, New York
F W Howard, Ogden
C W Pearson, do
J Hays, do
W F Manes, do
P J Wagner, do
W Falsey, do
Mrs E Beckman, Mo
H J Garr, do
Mrs Keller, San Fran
H Jones, Chicago
H B Wenger, Missouri
J Bull, Chicago
W L Carter, Tacoma
J R Spencer, do
T Quigley, California
T W Haward, Sprague
I Grant, do
A D Sweet, Tacoma
C Anderson, do
J Flynn, Fargo
J Parker, do
A Christiansen, Vancouv
J Mitchell, LaCamas
J W Johnson, Astoria
P Scawlinerg, do
R Dempsey, do
P H Grant, do
S Flun, Dayton
Mrs I P Sewet, Denver
P Sumet, w&3c, Kansas
J Lavance, do
T J Jones, Colfax
J G Walter, Columbus
Mrs E Lowery, Pullman
P Manning &w, Champ'g
W Stodghill, Indianapolis
C E Smith, do
W Forest, Victoria
W B McCrary &wf, Corv
D Toothman, Missouri
J W Elliott, do
R Brown, &w, Kalama
S Kinsley, Ohio
S E Kinsley, do
J J Smith, Denver
M A Jones, do
T Jones Minnesota
S Culver, Turgus Falls
S A Larsen, do
N Furgeson, Illinois

QUIMBY.

J M Hughes, Tacoma
J K Helpan, Dalles
O B Whitmore, Astoria
C E Gore, Dalles
D Humphrey, Illinois
B Whitmore &wf, do
W E Joseph, Salem
Jos Isbester, Scotland
Miss Peter, do
Miss Shaw, do
R Richardson, Chehalis
H M Billings, Roseburg
Miss Viola, do
S Kungle, California
S E Kungle, do
C R Adsit, Seattle
J M Chapman Sheridan
L Shaefer, do
J James, Umatilla
Mrs James, do
P B Church, Tacoma
J P Miller, Island City
H M Tooney, Clackamas
G W Mell, do
F A Smith, do
C L Culver, Galveston
F Fulcher, do
J S Griffin, Hillsboro
J H Bailey, Flint, Idaho
Mrs Angel, Walla Walla
Miss Anderson, Switzerld
D Ferguson, do
C W Ruggey, Tacoma
W C Barker, Salem
J D Holltan, California
P W Taylor, Tacoma
D Keefe, do
J A Lucas, do
Wm Kays, Independence
Geo Robinson, do
J M Weldon, South Bend
A J Dudley, Island City
C Tupper, do

ESMOND.

J H Mann, wf, ch & nrs, U S A
Mrs Perkins & ch, Vir Cy
Mrs L J Hoyt, Olympia
W H Talbot, S F
Mrs N Fisher & fy, Jkusvl
Miss I Fisher, do
Miss F Fisher do
C N Proud, Business Pt
E Crank, do
C Florry, Baker City
A Davis, Freeport
Jno Clark, Glasgow
H E Robinson U S A
F A Douty, Independence
W M Belling, St Helens
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H A Mason, Spokane
M J Ketting, Cedar Ldg
O C Miller & wf, S F
J C Brown, Kan City
E R Reames, wf & chd, Lucky Ile
S C Caudle, Warren
C E Specht, Lewis River
H Kulper & wf, do
Miss Kulper, do
A J Wiley, Washougal
Julian Shoumbe, Australia
E O'Chamness, Corvallis
G Cook, St Helens

HOLTON.

J J Shaughnessy, S F
Elwood Evans Tacoma
Mrs A V Peters, Eugene
Mrs J M Thompson, do
S E Strickland, S F
A G Roberts, Kola
Geo McConnell, Ashland
Jas Panders, Salem
E L Smith, Rochester
A Kinney, Cowlitz
J L Stoul, do
J Addison, do
J D Lee, Dallas
F L Brown, Brownsville
P Brown, do
Chas Seaman, Salem

MERCHANT.

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J J Finney, Spokane
J W Waltz, Sprague
R A Holland & sn, K C
J C Bradley, Louisville
A D McGahen Astoria
E B Ceute, Ashland
J Multman, Dalles
H D Harris, Minneapolis
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Willie Buxton, do
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L Flinn, Albany
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Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns.
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So numerous are the developments from Malaria that people continually suffer from this noxious poison when they least imagine it is lurking in their system. Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, Headache, General Debility, Lassitude, Nausea, are the painful offsprings of Malaria and have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. Simmons Liver Regulator (purely vegetable) is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and acts more promptly in curing all forms of malarial diseases than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. If taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria it will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

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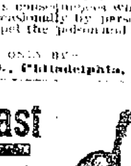

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By its use Lost Power, Lost Energy, Drained Brain and Exhausted Vitality, are quickly and permanently restored.
DO NOT DELAY A DAY
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It has cured thousands abroad. It is curing thousands here. Illustrated Medical Book Free.
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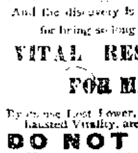

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Has the largest sale, and has relieved and cured more persons afflicted with nervous troubles than any known remedy. Sold by all druggists and country dealers. Wm. T. Atwood, Ag't, 111 Front st., Portland.

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Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Whose name is a household word throughout the United States and Canada needs no introduction to the people of the Pacific coast, but would simply announce that he is now permanently located at Multnomah Block, opposite Postoffice, Portland, Or., where he continues to treat, with the same wonderful success as of old,
ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS & PRIVATE DISEASES
Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Prostatorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs Heart and Stomach; Premature Decline, Weakness in Women, and all Functions. Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in later years.
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There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Address Box 623, Portland, Or.
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Call or write for pamphlet and list of questions.

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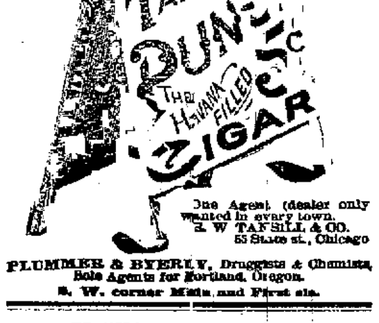

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A. B. GRAHAM, Agent.

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Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, and at Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor.
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On and after Monday, Oct. 18, the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st., for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
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TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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THE OREGON
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OF PORTLAND.
Capital Authorized..........$300,000 00
Capital Paid Up..........$30,100 00
Assets..........$33,691 19
Net Surplus..........63,693 60
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FIRE AND MARINE,
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Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital..........$1,250,000
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Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special certificate.
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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
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Three months 4 per cent,
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LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
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Collections Receive Prompt Attention. 31j

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Wholesale Butcher and Packer
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

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(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
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Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Ashland	4:00 A. M.
Ashland	5:45 P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible] P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:[illegible] A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
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Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R.R. for Yaquina Bay.
Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	[illegible] P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST,
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The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points.
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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
[illegible]
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 1 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:30 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
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No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE
Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
3:15 P. M.,
With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
Columbia, Th'rsd'y. Nov. 4	State, Wedn'sd'y.. Nov. 3
State, Tuesday.... Nov. 9	Oregon, Monday.... Nov. 8
Oregon, Sunday.... Nov. 14	Columbia, Satur'y.. Nov 13
Columbia, Friday.. Nov. 19	State, Thursday... Nov. 18
State, Wed'y...... Nov. 24	Oregon, Tuesday... Nov. 23
Oregon, Monday.... Nov. 29	Columbia, Sunday, Nov. 28

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.
TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.
TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON.
Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
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REGON ACIFIC AILROAD
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Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!
225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS' LESS TIME!
Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety!—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!
ONLY ROUTE VIA
YAQUINA BAY!
—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Except Sundays)
Leave Corvallis at 2 P.M. | Leave Yaquina at 7:10 A.M.
Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.
THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO'S
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA CITY
SAILS

FROM YAQUINA:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Sunday..........Oct. 10	Monday..........Oct. [illegible]
Friday..........Oct. 22	Saturday..........Oct. 1[illegible]
Wednesday..........Nov. 3	Thursday..........Oct. 28
Monday..........Nov. 15	Monday..........Nov. 10
Saturday..........Nov. 27	Monday..........Nov. 22

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $[illegible]
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Fire Department gets an Appropriation of $5000.

A Big Batch of Unfinished Business in the Hands of Committees Disposed of—Minor Notes.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present.

COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

From the mayor, giving notice of his having appointed Alfred F. Sears in place of C B. Bellinger as a member of the committee to revise the city charter.

From A. Meier, asking that he be relieved from an assessment for the improvement of Montgomery street, on the ground that the property assessed is beyond said street on the Terrace road, and offering to pay $200 in satisfaction of the city's claim against said property, referred to the committee on judiciary

From T. A. Wood and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Eighth street, referred to committee on streets.

From F. E. Habersham and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Tenth street; same reference

From J. M. Honeyman, asking payment of a judgment in his favor for $1600 and costs decreed by the state circuit court on his appeal from the assessment of the viewers on the proposed extension of D street, and in failure of such payment he asks permission to proceed immediately with the improvement of property on the west side of North Nineteenth street, referred to judiciary committee.

From Wm. Watkinds, asking that $199 50 of the sum of $357 90 paid by his bondsmen as shortage in his accounts as chief of police, be refunded, as he has receipts for that sum, referred to judiciary committee.

From S. D Smith, asking for an electric light at the corner of First and Morrison streets referred to street committee

From A. W. Oliver and others, asking for a street lamp at the junction of Montgomery street and the Terrace road, referred to the committee on streets.

From W. W Spaulding and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Ninth street, referred to street committee

From Henry Hewett, asking that his bill for insuring the city dredger be paid, referred to the committee on fire and water

REPORTS.

From the committee on streets, recommending that the further consideration of the petition of Isabella D Smith, for damages from the improvement of Corbett street, be indefinitely postponed, adopted

From the same committee, favoring the construction of a sewer in North Nineteenth street referred back to the committee.

From the same committee, recommending that the remonstrance against G street sewer be indefinitely postponed adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the contract for the proposed sewer in G street be awarded the Oregon Pottery company, their bid of $1725 being the lowest adopted.

From the judiciary committee, recommending that the petition of Catherine Phelan for $300 damages for a sprain caused by slipping on an unfinished sidewalk be indefinitely postponed, adopted.

From the same, unfavorable to the passage of an ordinance authorizing the employment of additional counsel to assist the city attorney in cases before the supreme court, adopted.

From the same, recommending the indefinite postponement of further consideration of the petition of John O'Connor for the remission of his assessment for the Pine street sewer, adopted.

From the same, recommending that Mr C. E S. Wood be added to the Skidmore fountain committee, in accordance with a petition to that effect, adopted.

From the same, recommending that Lodema A. Sedlak be allowed sixty days in which to pay $140 due the city, adopted.

From the same, recommending that further consideration of the petition for change of grade in G street be indefinitely postponed adopted.

From the assessors in the matter of the proposed sewer in Fourth street, adopted.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

Police pay roll	$3308 00	Walker & Thayer $	6 60
B H Schwab & Co	62 76	*Telegram*	1 00
Gas Light Co	30 50	OREGONIAN	4 00
U O & B T Co	2 00	P Gianiani	7 50
Good Sm Hospital	78 00	W L Higgins	60 00
Wadhams & Elliott	1 90	Smith Bros & Co	12 35
Magoon Bros	1 50	Frank Wenzel	1 50
Christ'n & Hansen	3 00	Portland Ice Co	3 95
Whittier, F & Co	13 95	McKercher & Thop.	4 38
Zan Bros	[illegible]	Gas bill	16 50
H Muller	81 03	A Meredith	30 00
Jackson & Co	22 05	Ofeldt Bros	158 38
N F Beutgen	10 00	*News*	28 96

NEW ORDINANCES.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Ninth street, from Market to Montgomery, by grading to the proper grade, laying sidewalks and crosswalks and macadamizing the roadway to its full width passed

Authorizing the drawing of a warrant on the North Eighteenth street fund in favor of B F Riley passed

Adopting the report of the assessors in the matter of the sewer in West Park street read twice

Making a transfer of $5000 from the general fund to the fire department fund, to supply a deficiency passed.

Authorizing the release of certain property held under sale of chief of police for delinquent street assessment of T Patterson for the improvement of I street passed.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Providing for the time and manner for constructing sewers in Eighth, Ninth and Tenth streets to a junction with Harrison street sewer referred to committee on streets.

Accepting the Harrison street sewer, constructed by the Oregon Pottery company, and providing for payment therefor passed.

Authorizing the construction of a wharf near Pennoyer's mills, and repealing ordinance 4934 passed.

Changing and establishing the grade of Hooker street, passed

Establishing the grade of North Twenty second street, passed

Declaring the probable cost of improving Morrison street from Front to Ninth, passed, and making appropriation therefor

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the committee on commerce to renew the fire insurance policy for $400 on the tug Herminia adopted

Authorizing the committee on health and police to advertise for proposals for the care of the indigent sick of the city for one year adopted

Authorizing the street committee to repair or remove the flagstaff in the city park between C and D streets adopted Adjourned

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Nov 3.

Mr and Mrs C B Carlisle, of Portland, paid Salem a flying visit to-day

Col. Scoville, of this city, has disposed of his mail contract to J W Lance.

The city council has authorized the purchase of 750 feet of hose for the use of Capital engine company No 1, of this city

Col. W H. H. Waters, of this city, has been by Collector Brooks appointed deputy collector of customs for the district of Puget sound, with headquarters at Port Townsend, W. T.

The republican city central committee has been, by the chairman, George H. Burnett, called to meet to-morrow evening to make preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming city election

Deputy Sheriff Gates, of Wasco county, arrived here this morning, having in charge one Chauncey Riggs who was committed to the penitentiary on a one year term of imprisonment for larceny

The Tribune Publishing company of Pendleton, has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, with J B F [illegible], Ed E. Sharon, Wm Martin and Lee Moorhouse as incorporators Capital stock [illegible]

PENDLETON

East Oregonian

With the new school house done and in use with water works assured in the near future with the best and largest flouring mill in the upper country with streets and sidewalks being surely and even quite rapidly improved with the academy, the sisters' school with five churches, with the manufacturing company with its possibilities with the best fair ground and race track in the state with two big brick buildings completed this fall, and others in contemplation for next year with the new road opened to the John Day, Long creek, Fox valley, Indian valley and Canyon City regions, with the Pendleton and Walla Walla branch railroad about to be completed, and finally, with the certainty of the reservation being "opened up within a year or two—surely Pendleton has a bright future. Yet now is just the time to build upon the foundations thus laid for us

One great mistake made by most towns when a season of prosperity and bright promise comes, is to boom itself into exhaustion, which is inevitably followed by relapse and decay That the population, business and wealth of the town is sure to increase quite rapidly is no reason for putting prices of real estate and rents up to exorbitant figures, as is generally done. Nothing can choke the life out of a young little town like this so quickly and surely as the combined avariciousness of a few principal property holders. Now that the prospect is that we have a good chance to grow, don't throttle the movement in its incipiency by doubling up at once on real estate and rents. It is better in the long run for a man with two lots to sell one of them cheap, if he wants to sell at all, and so enhance the price of the other and build up the town, than to hold them at an exorbitant figure and drive a buyer into some other part of town or to some other place. The great need of a town situated as this one is at this time is for men not only of enterprise and business shrewdness, but of liberality and public spirit as well, who will be content to see others getting along as well as themselves. This sort of a policy pays, too

MORE "ANTI" ARGUMENT.

LAKEVIEW, Or Oct. 27

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

A copy of THE OREGONIAN, now six days old, lies before me, in which I see you are still giving considerable space to the pros and cons of prohibition. And I especially note a finely-spun theory, well illustrated and carefully paragraphed, from the facile pen of Prof W D Lyman, to which my fingers fairly tingle to make response. If everybody's thoughts and habits could be cut after Mr Lyman's pattern, or if all the rest of the world could be compelled to see as he sees, the temperance question would speedily settle itself for then there would be nobody to buy whisky, and there being no longer any money in the miserable business, the traffic would soon die a natural death But if Mr Lyman really believes that any considerable number of men, let alone a bare majority, can be induced to forego the personal gratification of desires that he and I know nothing of except from observation, in order to make a practical job of his pet idea of a forthcoming temperance millennium, he reckons without understanding, as he would speedily learn if he would quit theorizing and face facts

If the Christ, who came into the world to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, had pursued the tactics of the modern prohibitionist, he would have aroused a reaction of the physical force idea that would speedily have overturned his doctrine of non resistance to evil! And then his gospel, which for two thousand years has been slowly but surely overspreading the earth, would long ago have been crushed out by a boomerang of his own erecting

If Mr Lyman and I could prevail upon a large majority of the people to believe with us that "there is no such thing as a proper use of intoxicants as a drink," there would be no need of temperance agitation of any sort just as, if he and I could prevail upon everybody, or even a large majority of the people, to accept the divine mission of the Christ, there would need to be no more money or labor expended in religious propaganda, for all the people would speedily become wise unto salvation. But, so long as the fact remains (and God doesn't seem in a bit of a hurry to "help the world to change it) that we have multiplied millions of men who are not drunkards, who are not even known as moderate drinkers, but who believe and declare that alcoholic drinks, as they use them are "beneficial," and that themselves and not the prohibitionists are to be the judges of their personal conduct, it is the sublimity of folly "to anticipate the time when the majority of men will reach such a hight of morality" as he proposes to drive them to try the proscriptive law of prohibition

Mr Lyman would have learned long ago, if he had turned his attention to securing liberty for the mothers of men, rather than agitating prohibition for the sons of women, that the large majority of mankind are disposed to regard their own inclinations and indulgences as of far greater moment to themselves than the moral conduct of the rest of the world The great mass of humanity resists the idea of having a *keeper*, and always will resist it, all the fine spun theories of the evangelists of force to the contrary notwithstanding Some of these evangelists point to the Indian reservations as proof that prohibition prohibits but I can show them a better place for illustrating their idea, and that is the penitentiary

Would Mr Lyman be willing to forsake the theory of "moral suasion" in his religious work and advocate a law prohibiting any expression of the skepticism of the masses, because, after two thousand years of experiment in teaching the golden rule, more than nine-tenths of the people of Christian countries refuse to be brought into the churches? And yet, this is exactly what he proposes to do with the liquor curse, although only "half a century of moral warfare has been waged against it," with comparative results almost infinitely greater than those achieved in bringing souls to Christ.

When he says that "many prohibitionists expect too much from law," he admits entirely too much for the good of his argument. But when he says "many female suffragists" make a like blunder, he unconsciously exhibits the profundity of his ignorance of the whole subject of individual rights and human liberty But perhaps he doesn't mean to allude to human beings when he speaks of "females." He may mean cats, sheep or cattle, but if women, why say female, and thus class even his own mother with the lower animals? Woman suffragists not only do not "expect too much of law" but they are willing to accept nothing whatever from it but liberty Better study up on the subject, good brother You are laboring under a mistake.

Now, a word in response to the following query He asks naively "Have any class of people done as much, on the average to work up public sentiment as these same prohibitionists?" Let the election of Grover Cleveland an intemperate *love*, and the unbridled reign of whisky and rebellion that follows, make answer

To go back a dozen years, when prohibition first bobbed up in Oregon Let the defeat of Hon Henry Warren, a life long temperance man, by G W Dimick, a prohibitionist, thereby causing the election to congress of Hon Lafayette Lane (an unfortunate inebriate) a test the style of "public sentiment" prohibition "works up on the average" Let the Hon Richard Gerdes, a heavy liquor dealer, whom the prohibition party keeps in the city council of Portland reply Let whisky, defiant, gleeful and secretly triumphant wherever prohibition has been tried speak out, and the unanimous verdict will be "prohibition has done it." Let the numerous coffins, bibles, bureaus, eggs, crockery crates, pianos and cabinet organs that, filled with whisky, circulate through Maine, Iowa and Kansas, to satisfy the secret demands of the jug wumps, respond. Let the paper bottles that now go regularly through the mails in prohibition states, filled with intoxicating drinks, give testimony Let subjugated women in hapless homes, where husbands and fathers now guzzle by the gallon instead of by the dram as formerly, tell their story, and the verdict in every case will be that the "public sentiment worked up by prohibition has done it."

A tree would be known by its fruits, and, as the fruits of prohibition, as far as tested, are faithfully enumerated as above, the true temperance reformer who understands his business, will refuse to further cultivate such a tree, when he sees how hopeless is the task he has set for himself and others in the hope to so manage it that it may cease to bear the Sodom apples of drunkenness I am sorry, very sorry to be compelled to write thus plainly But a strong conviction of duty must be my excuse I would to heaven that we might so successfully cope with human perversity that we might restrain human propensities and appetites by law But omnipotent power has decreed otherwise from the very beginning and the best and only possible just and equitable way to hasten the temperance millenium is for the preachers of prohibition to turn from their ideal dream of the law of force and read and profit by the 27th and 28th verses of the first chapter of Genesis. There they may learn that God after making male and female man in his own image, gave to them — not to him or her — dominion over the earth Then, if they will consider, as they ought, the evil consequences that must result to humanity in ten thousand ways, as long as this primal law is violated by the race they may begin to learn the Alpha of right conditions, from which must ultimately spring the Omega of emancipation from the ills that now beset the people directly and indirectly, through the subjugation of motherhood

Free enlightened mothers will by and by be able to raise free sons, Brother Lyman sons free from the curse of intemperance and every form of tyranny Prohibition can only aggravate human ills by arousing a corresponding law of force to counteract its mandates a law of force that will continue to keep women in subjection to the baser passions of their rulers, and thereby perpetuate indefinitely the verified prophecy "he shall rule over thee," although clergymen and other masculine theorists long since successfully resisted the equally emphatic prognostication "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" Seek first the kingdom of liberty for woman and its power, Brother Lyman, and all the belongings of temperance and morality you seek will surely follow in their natural order but do not hope for a minute that you will be able to cast the "mote" of evil indulgences from thy brother's eye so long as the "beam" of political tyranny over woman remains in thine own eye.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY,

Join the Procession

Of the "nobs," but don't fail to wear the celebrated "Hanan's" shoes for now the best dressed men with the handsomest and shapeliest feet are they who have their Hanan's" on. Eggert, Young & Co, special agents for Portland.

HARNEY AND MALHEUR.

Their Soil, Climate, People and General Resources.

Record of a Ten Day's Trip—A Country Sparsely Settled and Full of Natural Interests—Observations and Incidents by the Way.

HUNTINGTON, Nov 1

I have to record the observations of a trip made during the last two weeks in October in company with a Portland gentleman, through the interesting regions of the Malheur and Harney The trip was one of exploration for information concerning the country lying west of Huntington and Ontario and tributary to those places. We were "way-billed" for no particular place and the continuance of our journey was limited to no particular distance or time, so dropping every other business care and duty we set out to see and learn what we could of the great regions lying in and adjacent to the Malheur and Harney valleys with the following results

Most of the first day we traveled along the old immigrant road from Huntington to Willow creek, in a southwesterly direction, a distance of twenty miles, thence down Willow creek nine miles to a point on the Malheur river, where Vale, (formerly Stone House,) a little town of hotel, store and blacksmith shop, is located. Here we partook of a late dinner at the hotel of Mr Murray, having driven twenty nine miles through a country of little interest, although an excellent cattle and horse range To an early immigrant, however, this piece of road has its attraction, for here the early pioneers of Oregon spent some of their first days within the state of their adoption, and as our companion, now a man of 65 years, was among the number of brave men and women who endured the dangers and fatigue of the long journey from the Mississippi to the Willamette in the year 1844 and as this was his first visit to this locality since that memorable experience, he of course was much interested in passing over this piece of road

We saw but little of the Willow creek country, but were reliably informed that above where our road intersected this creek there are many settlers and numerous valuable ranches It is in this valley that Glennville, Dell and Stone postoffices are situated, and still further up the creek fifty miles from Vale is the little town of Malheur city, formerly a mining town of some importance, supplying the camp of Eldorado, Amelia and Mormon Basin but now supported by a thriving farmers and stock men's settlement, known as Upper Willow creek

At Vale we met a number of residents of the immediate vicinity, and among them Mr J H Holland, one of the representatives elect to the next Oregon legislature, and the merchant of the place, doing a good business

Vale is fifteen miles from Ontario, on the Short Line, and is on the line of survey of the Oregon Pacific, or some company represented by the Oregon Pacific, and is also on the line of a road projected by the Oregon Short Line

The former company now have engineers and graders in the Malheur canyon, twenty miles above Vale, and the latter has a party locating on the line and grade of the former Between the two companies the people here feel sure of one road Having rested at Vale several hours, we started up

THE VALLEY OF THE MALHEUR

In this valley some four or five ranches were taken by cattlemen years ago, but not until recently have the great sage brush plains of the Malheur river been considered of value Now on every hand we notice evidence of settlement and cultivation Large ditches deserving the name of canals have been constructed by the organized efforts of the settlers, and the same tapped by the individual farmers for their respective farms. Where these lands have been fenced and well cultivated and irrigated they give evidence of great fertility The farms are all new, and thus far the improvements meager, but the settlers show a spirit of enterprise and confidence seldom seen in new settlements, and all seem hopeful of having in a few years valuable farms and pleasant homes The climate of this valley is indeed pleasant. No late frosts in spring to interfere with early gardening and corn, tomatoes, melons, etc., mature well. Fruit trees have been planted in many places, and are growing finely, but are not yet old enough to bear

We saw harvested crops of small grain, corn, alfalfa and vegetables, all of which looked well and the only causes of complaint existing among the settlers are the incomprehensible number of rabbits, which are very destructive to crops of all kinds.

We were told that the rabbits were so numerous and so rapidly increasing that fencing sufficiently tight to exclude them would be absolutely necessary by another season They are becoming so destructive as to dig and destroy acres of potatoes after they have ruined the adjacent fields of standing grain

The portion of the valley we saw this afternoon was about ten miles in length and four in width, almost every foot of which is under a good system of irrigation, and in the opinion of the writer is destined to become one of the richest agricultural districts of Baker county, and the sage brush plain of to day be transposed into a solid area of smiling farms and be adorned by a thousand prosperous and happy homes This night, the first of our trip, was spent at the farm and under the hospitable roof of a Mr Stacy, who has lived in this valley about six years His farm lies near the head of the valley and is well improved

Next morning, the 13th, we continued our journey up the valley to the mouth of a deep, rough, rocky canyon, some three miles from Stacy's, and from which the Malheur river emerges passing over a similar country as that already described only narrowing as we approach the canyon At the entrance of the canyon we discovered

A PIECE OF RAILWAY TRACK

With good road bed ties and iron, but upon following a wagon road up to it in the vain hope of catching a train, found it to be but a miniature railroad so far as its length is concerned, but in gauge and rail and ties a sure enough railroad A mile further up the canyon we found a camp of engineers and construction force of the Oregon Pacific under the direction of engineer Clarke, who is also superintendent of construction

The force here is small and the work done comparatively little We presumed that as this canyon forms an important pass the company is endeavoring to obtain possession of the best line that can be had and to hold said possession by actual work Superintendent Clarke was just leaving on a business trip to Ontario but received us kindly and invited us to dine at his upper camp, some six miles up the river which invitation we gladly accepted

The point where we met Mr Clarke is the highest point on the river in this locality to which wagons had ascended before the railway construction commenced, and hence Mr Clarke has been compelled to construct at a considerable expense a wagon road six miles in length through a most difficult canyon and over high and rocky bluffs This road we followed until it brought us to the upper camp, where we found about fifty men at work on grade The work is principally in rock at this point, but some two miles below we saw some finished work in earth Altogether there is now completed three or four miles of grade, and track laid in three different places, aggregating perhaps five hundred feet. Here we had a good dinner with the foreman, whose name we unfortunately forget, and were shown along the work, which is being done in a substantial manner The force would be enlarged at this point if men and teams could be procured

After dinner we started for Overfelt & Co's cattle ranch, called the Harper ranch, twelve miles up the river and as there was no road our progress was slow After exploring the canyon and crossing and recrossing the river many times in a distance of six miles, we came out into a small valley, from which led a road to the hills intersecting a road leading from Harper's ranch to Ontario This road we followed to said ranch, reaching the house about 4 o'clock This ranch was only a few years ago a sage plain A small portion of it was taken up by Mr Harper, from whom it takes its name, some ten years ago, and sold by him to Overfelt & Co four years ago This company is composed of Lux and Miller of San Francisco and H H A Mason of Nevada. They have filed upon and purchased lands adjoining the old Harper claim until they now own and have enclosed and improved 1400 acres The ranch is under the able superintendence of Mr Dixon, and is being seeded to alfalfa as rapidly as possible Mr Dixon informed us that he cut 400 tons of hay this year and that when the alfalfa is thoroughly set he expects to harvest twice that amount This ranch will be used by the company for feeding calves, taken in the fall from the cows on that range poor cows in winter, and for pasturing all kinds of stock they may wish to hold under fence after the crop is harvested

This company is one of the largest cattle companies in Oregon, owning about 30,000 cattle besides the increase of [illegible]

We were royally treated by Superintendent Dixon and his men and most cordially invited to call again if we ever passed near the ranch. On the morning of the 14th we set out for

FURTHER EXPLORATION

Up the river, with no wagon road except an occasional track made by the wagon of a cattle camp or a surveying outfit Soon after leaving the Harper ranch we found ourselves again in a narrow canyon, up which we followed some fifteen miles, crossing the Malheur river not less than forty times, and in many places being compelled to follow along the bed of the stream for many yards.

In this canyon we found the stakes of the two surveys already mentioned on the same line and grade, and in many places wondered how two roads would be able to secure a line on the same grade The canyon at these points is narrow and crooked and flanked by insurmountable hills in places a thousand feet in hight and often perpendicular, Now and then we noticed a steep canyon coming into the river upon either side and in them cattle trails made by cattle on the ranges bordering on the river and watering at the Malheur

After traveling nine hours through this wilderness, often wondering how we should get through, we came upon the camp of Mr Sawyer, an engineer in charge of a party of Union Pacific engineers who are engaged in locating the line already referred to for the Union Pacific company Mr Sawyer was camped sixty five miles from Ontario by way of the river and was working west, his instructions taking him through the canyons of the Malheur to the open country of the Harney valley

Mr Sawyer treated us with kind hospitality, sharing with us his office tent, where, with our improvised and overcoats, we made a bed upon the "ground floor"

On the morning of the 15th, after an early breakfast and pleasant "good mornings" we continued our explorations up the canyon The hills here are very precipitous and the canyon very rough and deep Being strangers in this country and having no trail, our progress was slow We were told that at Jones's sheep ranch, twelve miles from Sawyer's camp, we would intersect a wagon road leading in the direction we wished to go, but after meandering through the canyon and crossing and recrossing the river many times for many hours, we at last came upon the ranch above alluded to, where we found the foreman, Mr Toney, who fed our horses and got us a good camp dinner Thus far we were pleased, but were greatly disappointed to learn that no wagon road led out of the canyon over the mountain, which rose before us 1500 feet. This mountain lies between the Malheur and the north fork of the same and its tributaries, and to get from our present locality to the settlements of the creeks flowing into North Fork without going far from our course we must cross its steep sides and rocky summit, with no track or trail to guide us for a distance of fifteen miles Mr Toney very generously offered to accompany us a few miles to give us our course and direct us how to proceed from point to point and gulch to gulch, and fortunate, indeed, we were to receive such valuable assistance, for without such aid it would have been impossible for us to have taken our buckboard over the mountain For ten miles we slowly labored over the rough sides and steep cliffs of the lava mountain before we reached the top, my companions often dismounting to hold the buckboard from overturning

We were out to see the county, and now upon this high elevation we were "literally rewarded

The panoramic view we witnessed at this point is one which for scope and splendor can not be excelled within the limits of our great state Here for the first time we began to realize something of the vast area of Eastern Oregon

To the north lay the beautiful mountains called the "Blue," whose higher peaks in many places were already whitened by the snows of 1886-87 to the south and west lay the almost inexhaustible, boundless cattle ranges of south eastern Oregon, where Devine & Todhunter, Dr Glenn, Pete French, Lux and Miller and many others amassed fortunes by the lucrative business of cattle raising in a range and climate where no preparation for winter is required Beyond and out of this vast scope of undulating country, stretching away like an endless sea, abruptly rises Oregon's loftiest mountain chain, pushing its lofty summits upwards toward the sky like mountains of frosted silver Behind us, to the east, lay the country through which we had passed, beyond which is Snake River valley The river itself looks like a silver thread winding its way down out of Idaho's mountains, crossing the great sage plains, where it receives the Boise, Owyhee, Malheur, Payette and Weiser rivers, soon after which it again merges into the mountains on its everlasting flow to the sea.

The mountains of central and southern Idaho are plainly visible, and revived the memory of many men and incidents of the golden years of the sixties, when Boise Basin, Silver City, Florence, Bannack and many other camps were the destination of all the travelers in spring, and when Boise City, Umatilla and Lewiston were important cities and great outfitting centers

Here on this high elevation we are as near the center of the Overfelt company's stock range as we could guess Their ranches are upon every side of us, and their cattle upon a thousand hills Taken all together, this was one of the grandest views the writer has ever witnessed

Our guide having turned back, we were left alone to find our way across five miles of country without a road or track to guide us to the wagon road ending from Harney valley to Ontario or Huntington This distance we made without accident, but not without difficulty After reaching the wagon road, we traveled some five miles, to Hunter creek, where quite a settlement is already made and about all the arable land is taken Passing on over a low divide, we came upon the valley of North Fork, in which is located the old Malheur Indian agency, now the property of the Overfelt company, and by whom it has been converted into a valuable and productive ranch

THE MALHEUR VALLEY

This valley contains some good farming land, and is being improved as rapidly as the settlers are able to fence and irrigate it. Outside of the agency, a Mr Lavery has the only well improved farm We reached the agency at 8 o'clock, where we found Mr Sickels, the superintendent of the company, and Mr McKinney, the foreman of all the range occupied by the company We were treated handsomely at this place

The buildings have been repaired and painted, the fences are substantial, the stables are comfortable The farm is being enlarged by reclaiming sage lands, and in a year or two the company will have at this point a farm of 1500 acres of alfalfa, producing an average crop of four and a half tons per acre

It was at this place we ate the best meals of the whole trip, notwithstanding the mess house is run by a heathen Chinee

Next morning the 16th, we set out for Drewsy a small town twenty miles from the agency Passing over the divide between North Fork we came on to Otis creek, which we followed down to near its mouth This is a small valley settled by stock men, who have good ranches well improved Near the mouth we left the creek and bore to our right, towards Drewsy About three miles from Drewsy we come to the valley of the Middle Fork and follow it up to Drewsy, where we put up at the hotel kept by Mr and Mrs Howard, who merit praise for the neatness and comfort of the house, as well as the courteous manner in which they treat their guests Here we remained during the afternoon, and met many of the people of the Middle Fork country, who make Drewsy the center of trade and who receive their mail here. There are two stores, two saloons, one hotel, one blacksmith shop and one livery stable here. We met Messrs. Robbins and Purrington, merchants, who do a large business and whose store was our headquarters while there Mr Robbins took particular pains to inform us in regard to all the country about Drewsy and its resources. It was in this store we learned something of Eastern Oregon matches The writer had often heard that in this country people were sometimes "fitted up" for life in, whose ages here was great discrepancy, but an example of this fact came under our notice which was not only beyond description but also beyond credence An old man 75 years of age had been conversing with our companion for some time when a little girl came tripping in, asking the old gentleman if he was ready to go home He informed her that he was and would go and get the team saying as he retired, "Pet, don't forgit to git me some terbaccer" Soon a lumber wagon was driven up and the couple rode away We were told that the man was a clergyman and the girl was his wife We had supposed her to be his granddaughter Next day, the 17th, we left Drewsy early and followed down the Middle fork to Spring valley, a distance of fourteen miles, seeing but little of the valley however, as our road lay through the low hills to the northwest From this place our road led over a low divide between Middle and South forks of the Malheur The latter stream we reached about noon, at a point where the railroad survey of the O P is again intersected Following up the valley of the South fork for ten miles passing but one ranch and a couple of cattle corrals but traversing a large scope of good sage land, we came to the mouth of Crane creek, up which the railroad survey is made in order to leave the difficult canyon of the South fork, which in this vicinity is very crooked and in the wrong direction. Following up Crane creek for ten miles, passing a large pasture built by John Devine, we came to the home ranch of Stever & Sweetzer, where we stopped [illegible] and although the proprietors were both absent we were kindly treated by the employes. Early on the morning of the 18th we set out for Burns, on Silvies river Following Crane creek to near its source, we crossed a divide through a low gap and came in full sight of

HARNEY VALLEY

We had for long years heard much of this valley, but was surprised at its extent. Harney valley is a level sage plain, bordered near its lakes and rivers with wide strips of bottom land, which produce large quantities of wild hay The valley is equal in area to twenty-five hundred square miles, and while it is four thousand feet above sea level, it is capable of becoming the home of a large population Many settlers are already here, and in a few years Harney valley will be one of the important producing sections of our state. We traveled in almost a straight line for thirty miles across the valley, reaching Silvies river late in the afternoon, which we forded in the field of Mr Pete Stenger, a large and wealthy horse breeder, and found ourselves in the little town of Burns, in Grant county This place is headquarters for a large number of randhmen, and is the foundation for a large and wealthy town. There is a hotel, blacksmith shop, two stores, drug store, two saloons, newspaper law office, and a district school of 125 scholars, taught by one man We had the pleasure of meeting the schoolmaster, who told us that in addition to his teaching eight hours a day the directors required him to cut the wood and act as janitor We did not go to Harney lake, thirty miles southwest of Burns, into which empties Silvies river and several other streams The people of Harney valley are thrifty and enterprising and all look forward to the near future when they shall have railway communication and facilities. Most of these people haul supplies from Huntington or Ontario, but a few still go to The Dalles The distance to Huntington from Burns is less than 150 miles, while to The Dalles it is more than 250

HOMEWARD BOUND

On the 19th we turned our faces toward the nearest railway point to Burns, viz. Huntington The night of this day was spent at Drewsy we having gone across the valley to old Camp Harney, thence by a new road to Drewsy Having spent the night at the hotel before-mentioned we set out early on the morning of the 20th for Clover creek, or Curley's, as it is more commonly called, another of the ranches of the Overfelt company, which place we reached after a hard drive of fifty miles, where we were entertained by Mr Johnson, the foreman Leaving Curley's on the 21st for our last day's drive we reached Caldwell's ranch on upper Willow creek, near Malheur City, where we partook of an excellent dinner and in the afternoon drove across the Birch creek range to Huntington where we arrived about dark having driven 400 miles with the same team in ten days without accident, having had pleasant weather in which to enjoy the pleasures and endure the hardships of a memorable journey

READER.

MOUNT TABOR NOTES.

F A. Clark's fruit drying house was consumed by fire on Tuesday

The residences of Neil Summerson in Belmont park, and Mr Christianson adjoining the park, are rapidly nearing completion.

The clearing of the six acre tract of S Gorman in Belmont park is nearly completed The judgment shown in leaving clumps and fringes of native trees makes it pretty as a picture

The bridge on the new cross road from Mount Tabor school house to the asylum road is nearly completed The road when finished will be the widest and finest cross road east of East Portland

Mount Tabor has enjoyed bright sunshine clear of fog at 7 30 every morning this week People going early from here to Portland have not appreciated the change from sunshine to cold fog Mount Tabor is the most desirable suburb of Portland for people afflicted with pulmonary troubles, being far enough from the rivers to escape their chilling exhalations

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

A teachers' institute, held October 30 at No 40 school house, East Mount Tabor, pursuant to a call by our county superintendent, was responded to by the following teachers

Mrs A C Gove, Mr Prentice, Mr McDaniel, Miss N M Greene, Miss Ida McFaden, Mrs Stafford, Mr Sibray, Mr Hunter, Mr Charleston, Miss Stein and J C McGrew, together with directors of said district and many visitors The entire day from 9 A. M until 4 P. M was taken up in showing the different methods of teaching the several branches of our schools The interest was so great that only a short intermission was given for lunch at noon Each and every teacher seemed to feel that the institute had been a success "The best method of teaching beginners in reading" was very ably discussed by Mrs. A. C Gove and Miss Greene Just before closing we listened to a very instructive lecture, subject, "Circulation of the Blood," illustrated by the dissection of an Ox's heart

J C McGREW, Sec.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Queen Victoria in her forty nine years' rule, has passed but twelve days in Ireland

A lady recently described a ballet girl as "an open muslin umbrella with two pink handles."

An old bell cast by Paul Revere has just been hung in the belfry of a Plymouth (Mass.) church

The horse population of New York is between 60,000 and 75,000, and that of London 30,000

The fact that Barnum's show took in $14 000 at Charleston the other day would seem to indicate that the earthquake funds have gone into general circulation in that community.

J B. Wells, of Red Bluff, Cal, cut down a sound oak, and four feet from the butt, in a little cavity in the heart of the tree, were five small and healthy frogs They were a little off in color, but all right.

Mrs Parsons is telling the people of Kentucky that the Chicago jury was paid $100,000 for convicting her husband and his fellow martyrs, and the Chicago papers raised the fund

During the present year Danville, Va., has sold over 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco and Lynchburg nearly 60,000,000 pounds. The most of it was raised in the country contiguous to these cities The aggregate value was about $8,000,000

People can get accustomed to unpleasant things so that they do not scare over them just as they can lose enjoyment in over abundant pleasures Down on the South Atlantic coasts now the earthquakes, according to the reports, give but little alarm "

Miss Julia B. Dorff, who has been employed in the United States mint at Philadelphia for the past thirty six years, died on the 20th During most of that long term of service she filled the responsible position of counter, handling more money, perhaps, than any other man or woman living

Mr Gladstone, in response to a request to contribute to a book defining the liberal programme, says "My friends forget my years I hold on to politics in the hope of possibly helping to settle the Irish question But the general operations of the party and particular subjects I am obliged and intend to leave to the hands of others"

From the annual report of the superintendent of the foreign mail service of the United States, the enormous development of the railway mail service of this country can be estimated The total amount of such service in length of routes is 117,843 miles, while Germany comes second with only 22,111 miles

Mrs Cleveland's Social Assistants.

Minneapolis Journal.

Mrs Cleveland will have some lovely young ladies inside the cabinet circle to assist her in her receptions this winter The Misses Bayard will appear very seldom in public, but their places will be filled by the Misses Manning, Endicott, Vilas and Lamar Miss Vilas is hardly a debutante yet, but will be allowed to take part in the festivities in a limited degree

Miss Manning, the secretary's daughter, who is "just out," is quite attractive She assisted her stepmother at her reception last season, and was quite popular Miss Endicott is a full-flown society lady now and is very elegant and strong in her manner and movement

The prettiest one of them all is Miss Jennie Lamar, the debutante daughter of the Mississippi secretary Her mother died over two years ago and she has been living with her married sister in Memphis, Tenn., until this fall She is 18, tall graceful and bright Her hair is golden and her eyes a rich hued hazel She has the gentle ways and tender, poetic expression of the sunny South She will be the belle this winter and will present a charming contrast in blonde points to Mrs. Cleveland as they stand in line to receive their fellow citizens.

Sure Death in Kentucky.

Kentucky State Journal

"Why, colonel, in the name of goodness what makes you shake so? Have you got a chill?"

"N-n-no I took a drink of water"

"Ah, that accounts for it. You should never drink water Water produces hydrophobia, man Here, swallow this whisky, quick."

The colonel did so, and he barked not.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book Address World's Dispensary Medical Association Buffalo N Y.

Kerk's Sure Cure is an infallible remedy for catarrh Numerous testimonials prove the above.

THE TAIL END

What Always Happens to Men who Stick to Wall Street

New York Times.

One day not long ago I had business at the office of a prominent stock broker under the shadows of old Trinity church, and was obliged to wait in one of his office chairs for an hour or so The most interesting figure in the assembly of customers who were eagerly watching the ticker and tape was a mere lad, possibly 20 years old He was in a high state of excitement, hopping here and there, and keeping up a constant volley of enthusiastic ejaculations as quotation on quotation rattled in from the stock exchange It was hard to believe, but this boy was a speculator One of the old habitues of the office told me his story He came down to Wall street last summer just about the time that the schools let loose their pupils for vacation, he had $500 in cash he had the acquaintance of one of the worthy gentlemen who abound in Wall street, a "pointer," a dispenser of "tips" on the market, a man who knows it all and can tell you to an eighth of 1 per cent. just where market quotations are going for months ahead The pointer in this case got the $500, the lad had his head turned in expectation of riches. His money was up for margins, and he was "long" of 100 shares of stock It was a lucky venture His capital was doubled within a fortnight. Then it doubled again. He became one of the most conspicuous dabblers in stocks that traded at the house where his account was carried. He jumped in quick he jumped out quick It wasn't hard to believe that he was on his way to the position of a millionaire Lots of other customers got to "following" him "The mascot," they called him, and when the New York & New England deal came along he had something like $5000 to his credit on deposit, his "pointer" put him into that. He bought away down at the bottom price, he sold at the top His original $500 was become forty times its original size he had made $1000 for every year of his age Lucky lad! So everybody hailed him

Yesterday he walked out of Wall street with never a cent to his name He had gone broke all of a sudden He had not had the sense to know when he had enough he was the pointer's own And finally the pointer had blundered—just as the professional pointer always does blunder sooner or later—and the mascot's every dollar was spilled out to cover losses that come on purchases of Pacific Mail stock up in the neighborhood of 60 yesterday it was sold down to 51½ And it was that last half cent that wiped out the "lucky lad's" last penny

The case isn't exceptional "Nine out of ten people who make money on Wall street on mere speculation always stay long enough to lose it and more too" This is the declaration of one of the veterans of the stock exchange

WEALTH OF THE ASTORS

An Estate Worth Fully Three Hundred Millions of Dollars.

New York to Boston Advertiser

No one family in the country has so kept its wealth within itself as the Astors, who intend to continue the financial policy originated by old John Jacob Astor about the beginning of the century. It is commonly supposed that he made the bulk of his fortune in furs He formed a gigantic project for extending the business from the Northwestern lakes to the Pacific by means of various trading posts, by establishing a central station at the mouth of the Columbia, and then by making a depot at one of the Hawaiian islands, to supply China and India directly from the Pacific coast. The project was partially carried out, but meanwhile Mr Astor saw greater opportunities for making money in city real estate than in the fur trade. He began to buy extensively, and the growth of the town was so rapid that, in some cases, the property increased a hundred-fold. When he died, nearly forty years ago, he was estimated to be worth $20,000,000. He left to his son, Wm B. Astor, the bulk of his estate, to be managed in the interest of the family, Wm B left it in turn to his son, John Jacob, and now John Jacob has intrusted it to his son—his sole child, indeed—William Waldorf Astor This virtually amounts to an entail and prevents the wealth from being scattered, though there is small danger of that, the Astors being noted for conservatism and prudent thrift. They have always invested in real estate, buying few bonds or stocks, and have evinced great care and discretion in their investments. Their constantly increasing surplus they have, so to speak, put into the ground, reaping extraordinary profits thereby They never sell, they are ever buying, buying, buying, but keeping their transactions as secret as possible. No one but themselves and their agents have any idea of the vast blocks of real estate in their possession They own thousands of business houses and dwellings. They never touch unimproved property, and now add each year two or three hundred houses to their immense holdings. When it is remembered that wealth doubles at simple interest in less than seventeen years, and in much less time when invested in real estate, it is easy to understand how theirs must have grown in the last ninety years One of the advantages of such investments is that they increase with the value of the city They are not confined, as bonds and similar securities are, to a fixed rate of interest. Certain lots purchased thirty odd years ago would pay to-day what is the equivalent to 40 or 50 per cent. per annum. There is little doubt that the Astor estate is by far the greatest here or in the country It cannot be much short of $300 000,000, and by the close of the century, if managed as it has been, it will be nearly doubled What will prevent them in another hundred years from owning most of Manhattan island?

PROHIBITION

Experience with it in Massachusetts—Only Another Way of Spelling Free Rum

Boston Globe

Older voters who lived through the last era of prohibition in this commonwealth, do not need to be told about it The true friends of temperance were as disgusted with the system and more eager to destroy it than anybody Nothing was ever made more clear than that prohibition was another way of spelling free rum Liquor was to be had and was consumed much more abundantly than under the present local option law To-day there are many districts in the state where liquor cannot be bought, because under the local option law by the vote of a majority of their citizens its sale has been prohibited Just as the advocates of this admirable system foresaw, where there is an overwhelming local sentiment back of the prohibitory edict it is practicable to enforce it, and *not otherwise* While, however, state prohibition did not prohibit it did give rise to a fearful system of police spies and informers, who did such outrageous things in their zeal for hush money and fines that the great principles of the personal liberty of the citizen, the inviolability of his home, and his right to be treated as an innocent man until he was proven to be a criminal were all trampled together underfoot. The state constables ranged over the commonwealth with an insolent swagger and a brutal bearing that had in them the spirit of the Russian secret police and the tone of the Napoleonic gendarmerie Old Massachusetts found herself maintaining a training school for spies, a nursery for informers and a hotbed of corruption Victor Hugo's famous sleuth hound of the law, M Javert, was being reproduced with repulsive variations. Prohibition was felt to be a reign of tyranny, tempered by blackmail. The hand of despotism overshadowed every man's life, and the only way to lift it was to "grease its palm."

Such was the former experience of Massachusetts with prohibition In 1874 it was indignantly voted down by an enormous majority.

OUR COUSIN BEN THE CONSUL

My dear said Frances soft and sweet
Unto her lordly mate,
I want our Cousin Ben to have
A first-class consulate
"Ahem ahem" great Grover coughed
He can't, my love I fear
I'd like to but it can't be done
It's nepotism, dear,"
Then Frances had no more to say
And Grover chuckled when
He thought how slick he'd gotten rid
Of Frances' Cousin Ben
Next day at breakfast Grover found
His coffee thin and pale
The hot bread was a weight of woe
The cold was hard and stale
But Frances sat there, just the same,
Her smile was soft and sweet
She almost cried when Grover said
The meal wasn't fit to eat,
Then lunches dinners breakfasts, came,
And all were like the first,
Except that each success[ive] one
Great Grover thought the worst
Yet through it all his wife serene
Had not a word to say
Although she saw dyspepsia grow
On Grover day by day
At last her husband rose in wrath—
Then Frances still small voice
Dyspepsia dear or nepotism"
She said now take your choice

L'ENVOI

How wise that ancient father spoke
He who this truth did utter
There's other ways to kill a dog
Than choking him on butter"

—*Chicago Tribune*

Chief of police—"You want a place in the detective department?" Applicant—"Yes, sir; I am willing to undertake——" Chief of police—"You can go. Our bureau is full of undertakers. I am looking for detectives who can overtake."—Philadelphia Call.

A NEW [illegible]

And the [illegible]

"Many persons [illegible] easily be cured," [illegible] town, N. Y., "if they [illegible] have a new view of [illegible] is not always of [illegible]

"How so? What [illegible]

"Many cases of [illegible] The disease itself [illegible] best practitioners [illegible] to inheritance or [illegible] in the most favorable [illegible] has any tendency to [illegible] conditions exists [illegible] however favorable [illegible] of the disease. [illegible] only a secondary [illegible] other ailment, [illegible] proached through [illegible]

"Yes, doctor; but what [illegible] proach?"

"If you dip your finger [illegible] you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this [illegible] with the acid, what [illegible]

"Why, constant [illegible] eventual destruction of [illegible]

"Precisely! Now [illegible] commends itself to [illegible] every skilled practitioner [illegible] acids are developed in [illegible] system is all right [illegible] utilized and carried out [illegible] down by excesses, [illegible] or overwork, [illegible] blood [illegible] long, this acid attacks [illegible] for it, and if the acid [illegible] out of the system, it [illegible] destroys the lung. [illegible]

"Perfectly! But how [illegible] cumulation of these acids [illegible]

"Irregularities of the [illegible] this excess of acid and [illegible] only by correcting the [illegible] organs. The kidneys [illegible] quantity, in solution, [illegible] which, if left in the blood [illegible] When the stomach, [illegible] all conspiring to increase [illegible] is it at weak lungs [illegible] all?"

"But you have not told [illegible] treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The [illegible] as an effect of this acid [illegible] blood After having [illegible] remedies to correct this [illegible] compelled, in justice to [illegible] ner's safe cure, though [illegible] is now recognized, [illegible] by Presidents of State [illegible] insurance physicians, as [illegible] specific for these great [illegible] ninety per cent, of [illegible] tained"

"Is this form of treatment [illegible]

"It is wonderfully [illegible] only too willing that you [illegible] the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers [illegible] the above interview from [illegible] Rochester, N. Y., with the [illegible] lish it *for the good of suffering* [illegible] note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. [illegible] us. In our correspondence [illegible] many thousands of people [illegible] what they think is [illegible] real difficulty is with [illegible] proven by the fact that [illegible] restored to health by the [illegible] cure, the consumption [illegible] uremic or kidney [illegible] many symptoms of [illegible] tem is subject to. The [illegible] rheumatism, caused by [illegible] system. We insist upon [illegible] claimed, if you remove [illegible] will soon *perfect the* [illegible] Rev Dr. Theodore [illegible] wife of the editor of the [illegible] said her friends thought [illegible] sumption,' but after a [illegible] Warner's safe cure, she [illegible] well.' We can cite [illegible] one is enough. If you [illegible] *kindly send us a marked* [illegible] can in any way stay the [illegible] which carries away so [illegible] is our bounden duty so to do."

A W[illegible]

"It is the mucous [illegible] fluid envelope surrounding [illegible] air and food passages. [illegible] hold. Once established, [illegible] and renders life but a [illegible] and disease, dulling the [illegible] ting the power of speech, [illegible] smell, tainting the breath, [illegible] pleasures of taste. Insidiously [illegible] a simple cold in the head, [illegible] lining and envelops the [illegible] delicate coats and causing [illegible] and death. Nothing [illegible] secure health to the patient [illegible] simply procrastinated [illegible] termination SANFORD'S RADICAL [illegible] halation and by Internal [illegible] never failed, even when the [illegible] ful inroads on delicate [illegible] and taste have been recovered [illegible] oughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE [illegible] of the RADICAL CURE [illegible] VENT and one IMPROVED INHALER [illegible] in one package, with full directions [illegible]

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

—FOR—

SICK HEADACHE, BIL[illegible]

CONSTIPATION

AND D[illegible]

—USE—

DR. C. M'[illegible]

CELEBR[ATED]

LIVER [illegible]

PREPARED [illegible]

FLEMING [illegible]

PITTSBURG[H]

BE SURE YOU GET [illegible] The Counterfeits are made [illegible] Wholesale Agts, SNELL, [illegible]

TU[TT'S]

25 YEARS [illegible]

The Greatest Medical [illegible]

SYMPTOMS [illegible]

TORPID [illegible]

Loss of appetite, Bowels [illegible] the head, with a dull [illegible] back part, Pain under [illegible] blade, Fullness after [illegible] inclination to exertion [illegible] Irritability of temper, [illegible] a feeling of having neglected [illegible] Weariness, Dizziness, [illegible] Heart, Dots before the [illegible] over the right eye, [illegible] ful dreams, Highly [illegible]

CONSTI[PATION]

TUTT'S PILLS [illegible] to such cases, one [illegible] change of feeling as [illegible] They Increase the [illegible] body to Take on [illegible] nourished, and by [illegible] the Digestive Organs [illegible] produced. Price 25c. [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAY HAIR or [illegible] GLOSSY BLACK by a [illegible] this DYE. It imparts [illegible] instantaneously. Sold [illegible] sent by express on [illegible] Office, 44 Murray [illegible]

[illegible]

SARSAPA[RILLA]

[illegible]

VOL. 26,—NO. 8261.

[illegible]

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North [illegible]

Importers and Whole[sale]

[illegible] SOLE [illegible]

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A Morbid Appetite for Stimulants.

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Dyspepsia by Removing its Cause.

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Health and Consequent Happiness.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,

44 Front st., Portland, Or.

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Only ONE TEASPOONFUL to a Quart of Flour.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO.,

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Farmington, W. T.

THE FARMINGTON BRANCH OF THE O R. & N Co's Railway Line being in operation to this terminal point, blocks and lots in a railroad addition are now offered for sale at low prices and on easy terms. Preference given to parties building. Farmington is beautifully located and central to the richest and most densely settled portion of the Palouse country six miles distant from present southern terminus of the Spokane and Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in operation thus affording competing traffic lines Water lumber and building stone of excellent quality in abundance

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